The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,720—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

LIBR
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ROYAL ASIAT

JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

B. SMYTH & Co. Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th Sept.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	......	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, eave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTS MOUTH AND SOUTHAMP

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 16th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	14th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :— Strictly within three months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26 Aug., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription, Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

The greatest Possible care is taken that all Goods are sent out PERFECTLY FRESH.

BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.

BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.

WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.

BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.

TREACHER & Co., quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. **MARCKS & CO., LD.,** BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE.

CLEARANCE SALE
CLEARANCE SALE.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

15 to 50 per cent. off SALE PRICES.
15 to 50 per cent. off SALE PRICES.
15 to 50 per cent. off SALE PRICES.

NOTE.—Several of our Lines are now almost entirely SOLD OUT. Intending Purchasers should therefore lose no time in availing themselves of this UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

indicated by Skin eruptions, Liver attacks and other symptoms are easily eradicated, entirely without risk or inconvenience by the use of

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

which are the finest preparations of this drug to be obtained in India.

Prepared in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY from the finest materials and by modern methods, these medicines are always FRESH, PURE, FLUID, BRIGHT and SWEET. Consumers of the drug are well aware that imported preparations are frequent quite out of condition when offered for sale.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8, per bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8, per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S . . . . BRANDY.

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BRIEF LONGHAND, SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING TUITION.

SHORTHAND.
Every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
From 8-30 a.m., to 10 a.m.,
FEES for full TERM Rs. 50.

BRIEF LONGHAND.
Every TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.
FEES for full TERM Rs. 10.

TYPEWRITING.
Daily from 10 a.m., to 6 p.m.,
FEES for full TERM Rs. 50.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FREE.

N. B.—LADIES 25 per cent. deduction.

P. J. BRAIZE, F.C.S.S.,
No. 6, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Dated, 1st September, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE WRITERS: Colonial Editions.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12; Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-4.

Miss Armstrong's and other Circumstances. By John Davidson, Author of "The Ballad of a Nun," etc.
A Girl of the People. By L. T. Meade.
Out of the Fashion. By L. T. Meade.
The Spirit of Storm. A Romance of the Sea. By Ronald Ross
The Faithful City. By Herbert Morrah.
The Wages of Sin. By Lucas Malet.
The Carissima. By Lucas Malet.
Sons of Adversity. By L. Cope Cornford.
The Speculators. By J. F. Brewer.
By Stroke of Sword. By Andrew Balfour. Illustrated
To Arms! By Andrew Balfour. Illustrated.
The Squire of Wandales. By A. Shield.
A Handful of Exotics. By Samuel Gordon.
The Supplanter. By B. P. Neumann.
The Sin of Angels. By Evelyn Dickinson.
A Man with Black Eyelashes. By H. A. Kennedy.
The Fall of the Sparrow. By M. C. Balfour.
An Odd Experiment. By Hannah Lynch.
The White Hecatomb. By W. C. Scully.
Between Sun and Sand. By W. C. Scully.
The Evolution of a Wife. By Elizabeth Holland.
A Passionate Pilgrim. By Percy White.
The King of Alberia. By Laura Daintrey.
The Doctor of the Juliet. By Harry Collingwood.
The Lower Life. By F. Gribble.
Her Ladyship's Income. By Lorin Kaye.
The Singer of Marly. By I. Hooper. Illustrated.
Willowbrake. By R. Murray Gilchrist.
A Woman of Forty. By Esme Stuart.
Josiah's Wife. By Norma Lorimer.
Miss Erin. By M. E. Francis, Author of "In a Northern Village."
The Philanthropist. By Lucy Maynard.
Cross Trails. By Victor Waite.
The Town Traveller. By George Gissing.
Things that have happened. By Dorothea Gerard.
The Journalist. By C. F. Keary.
Corrageen in '98. By Mrs. Orpen.
An Enemy to the King. By R. N. Stephens.
The Plunderpit. By J. Keighley Snowden.
Ananias. By the Hon. Mrs. Alan Brodrick.
Phroso. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated.
Simon Dale. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated.
The Amateur Cracksman. By E. W. Hornung.
The Keepers of the People. By Edgar Jepson.
Her Ladyship's Income. By Lorin Kaye.
The Journalist. By C. F. Keary.
Traits and Confidences. By the Hon. Emily Lawless.

POONA RACES: 16TH, 19TH, 21ST, 23RD, AND 26TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

POONA STEEPLECHASES: 18TH AND 20TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

ADMITTANCE:

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS

FOR ADMITTANCE TO BOTH MEETINGS.

	Rs.
Single	25
Double (1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	32
Family (3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	40

These Tickets are transferable, and separate Tickets will be issued for each Lady and each Gentleman.

DAY TICKETS.

	Rs.
Each Gentleman	5
Each Lady	3

CARRIAGE ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.
Single Ticket	25
Day Ticket	5

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

DAY TICKETS.

	Rs.	a.
Single Ticket	1	8
Lady's	1	0
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0

Owners' Tickets will be issued on application at the Office, 20 Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th September 1899.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW
Will be held at Wanowrie
ON 27TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER.
Programme on Application to
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Poona Horse Show, 5, Staveley Road, Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF
1. KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2. KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE.
3. CASKS, OIL AND TAR, &C., EMPTY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), for the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract. Offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS must be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th september, 1899.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
STATIONERY AND PRINTING PAPER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PRINTING PAPER for one year for the Bengal & North-Western Railway and should be for all charges including delivery at the GORAKHPUR Railway Station.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 20th October 1899 and should be addressed to the AGENT, Bengal & North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a sealed cover superscribed TENDERS for STATIONERY and PRINTING PAPER.

All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent Bengal & North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on the 21st October 1899.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal order—CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED—as earnest money, which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

Samples of each article will be required to accompany each Tender and each article should be distinctly marked with the Tenderer's name.

The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a bond and to give security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted Contract.

Tender Forms and all other information may be obtained on application to

THE AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.

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One parcel containing books, Ahmedabad to Petlad, No. 86657 of 16-3-98.
Two parcels, one containing 25 Afghan caps and one containing 19 silk waste bands and two bundles of cotton zool, Ludhiana to Grant Road, Nos. 1371 and 1409 of 28 and 31-4-98.
One parcel containing 100 Afghan caps, Ludhiana to Grant Road, No. 1432 of 3-5-98.
One bundle printed books, from Meerut City to Grant Road, No. 35.
One parcel of 2 pairs shoes and 1 cap, booked from Kurrachee Cantonment to Grant Road, No. 127 of 26-5-98.
One parcel cotton seed, Rampur to Grant Road, No. 8778 of 20-6-98.
One parcel bangles and a saree, Allahabad to Ahmedabad, No. 558 of 16-8-98.
One parcel 24 yards Madrasi cloth, Madras to Saharmatti, No. 1997 of 28-7-98.
One bag white earth, from Ahmedabad to Grant Road, No. 8 of 10-7-98.
One parcel, 5 pieces dressed skin, Ahmedabad to Grant Road, No. 70734 of 4-4-98.
One parcel, Pardi to Church Gate, No. 12603 of 21-8-98.
One bundle bedding, Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge, No. 81 of 30-6-98.
One parcel a bottle of hair dye, Grant Road to Ahmedabad, No. 91585 of 20-7-98.
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One parcel of 1 bat and 2 balls, Marine Lines to Godhra, No. 31903 of 21-10-98.
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MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th September, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. A. S. Gregory, consisting of laces, ribbons, fans, feathers, flowers, pieces of cotton and silk cloth, parasols, silver cloth brushes, scent bottles, dressing bag, silver tea kettle, photo-frames, sugar basin, card cases, buckles, oyster spoons and forks, tray and cream-jug, ivory handle fish knives and forks, dessert spoons in case, leather writing case, ivory hair and cloth brushes, side saddle, palanquin clock in case, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, No. 47, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Nurrotumdass Nandass consisting of:—1 emerald ring, 2 diamond rings, 1 ruby and emerald hoop ring, 1 pearl hoop ring, 1 large ear ring set with large and small brilliants, 5 ear drops set with diamonds, rubies and pearls 1 nose ring with large pearls 1 nose ring with small pearls, diamond and emerald, 2 pairs pearl bangles, 1 pair pearl raifuls, 2 pairs pearl bangles small, 2 pearl mohanmallas, 1 pearl kanthi of two strings, 1 pearl satlara, 1 pearl necklace, 2 strings of small pearls, 1 pearl and emerald kanthi, 5 pearl bhikvalis, 105 loose pearls, 1 earring set with brilliants, 1 earring set with diamond and emerald, gold waist chain, wristlets, bracelets, necklace, buttons, mohanmallas, watch chain, watches and lockets, etc., silver gulabdani, goblet, cup, spoons, dish, watch with chain, etc.

Also household furniture consisting of glass cupboard, wardrobe, clothespress, sofas, chairs, cots, round and writing tables, pictures, globe lamps, looking glass, carpet, books, clock, iron safe, silk pitamber and sarees, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Circle, near Messrs Kemp & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware by Mappin and others, glassware and crockery, grand cottage piano by Rose, large size oleographs, rich table ornaments, lamps, carpets kerosine oil stove, etc, the property of F. F. DOVE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Circle, close to the Chartered Bank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made mahogany and walnut wood furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Bois, Paris, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English and Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, etc., the property of T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th September, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, one mahogany sweet-toned square piano by Harold and Co., &c., &c., the property of J. M. BURNES, Esq.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALAJI SAMSETT STREET OTHERWISE CALLED CHIPPY LANE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Jaicaran Hemji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Balaji Samsett Street, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 823, and Street No. 2, containing by admeasurement 184 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by a passage and partly by the property of Raghoba Madhavji, on the west by the other property of the vendors, on the north by the property of Venichand Hamchand, and on the south by the said Balaji Samsett Street and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nakhoda Mahomed Alli Rogey's Bungalow, Chowpati, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as hall sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, large size pier glasses with tables, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker and Ness," one sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich large size hall Brussels carpets, handsome cabinets, almyras, and wardrobes with mirror glasses, rich table and hanging lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, one iron fire proof safe on stand, rich glass, crockery, and plated ware, one iron cooking stove, one sweet-toned cottage harmonium with 12 stops nearly new, grass and grain grinding and cutting machines, &c., the property of NAWABZADA NUSRULLAKHAN, Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The property of Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogey—
1 American made strong brake suitable for pair or four-in-hand.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gordhundas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,336 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west, by the 2nd Khutterally Lane, on the south, by the propetry of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Runchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 146, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 458, 459, 461, 462, and new Survey Nos. 7510 to 7528.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, solicitors, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a day to be hereafter fixed, sell by Public Auction, at Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong glass fronted miniature rubber-tyred office brougham by Wincover, one handsome strong mail-phaeton, one rubber-tyred, by Dykes of Calcutta, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Ival and Large, London, one English-built light canoe-shaped barouche by Kesterton, 2 powerful bay Australian horses, valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1899.

THE FANCY BAZAAR

WHICH WAS OPENED AT
THE BANDRA CONVENT,
WILL CONTINUE TILL THE END OF THE MONTH.

THIS FANCY BAZAAR consists of a Variety of Plain and Fancy Work done by the Children of the Institution, also of Artificial Flowers, Toys, framed and unframed Pictures, and various objects of Piety, i. e. Crucifixes, Prayer Books, Statues, Rosaries, Scapulars, etc., etc.

The object of this Bazaar is to help the Sisters to defray the expenses of an additional building which is being erected to accommodate the increasing number of poor Children who are admitted gratis into the Institution.

Kind friends and benefactors are earnestly solicited to visit the Bazaar.

INOCULATION.

RESIDENTS in the Fort are INFORMED that applications for INOCULATION with Professor. HAFFKINE'S ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE should be addressed to the DISTRICT OFFICER, A Ward, Queens Statue

NO CHARGE IS MADE, PRIVATE HOUSES VISITED

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of Tracheotomy (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get it up without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh,
L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,212½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	15,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	95 1-2
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	280
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	38
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,855
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	382 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	480xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	625
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	350 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	235
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	3.0
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	4.0
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,.70
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	510
Jaffer Alli	600	200	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jams..td.Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	155
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	475
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	165xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,800	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,912½
Mohonlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	15
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,575
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	165
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.50	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs29	560
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	5.00	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	160
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.	235
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	800	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	315
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	£2,500	500	375	6,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	234	1,.50
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	135
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	25	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	491 1-4

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 4-28m., 4-10a. Low water, 10-10m., 10-30a.
Banks closed. Parsee Holiday.
Professor Peterson Memorial Meeting, Elphinstone College, 5-30 p.m.

MUD SPORTS.—There will be no mounted sports to-morrow afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and Bushire, per R. I. M. S. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 16th instant.

A NEW SETTLING PROCESS.—A patent has been obtained by Mr. Vinayakrao A. Talcherkar for a new process for settling mixings of cotton for manufacturing into yarns. Mr. Talcherkar claims by his simple "settling process" to turn out yarn superior to ordinary and low varieties of cotton.

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER & CO'S LABORATORY.—Mr. George Cooper, of Messrs. Treacher & Co's Byculla establishment, has reported to the police the theft of three pounds of opium, valued at Rs. 50, from the dyeing cupboard in the laboratory, sometime between 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

PARSEE VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.—Exhibitions of extraordinary and skilful swimming will be held at the Victoria Swimming Bath at Middle Colaba in the compound of the Chanda Ramji Cotton Press at 4-30 p.m., to-day and to-morrow, when Parsee young men and boys and girls will go through various attractive swimming performances. A band will be present at the exhibition.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.—Pranlal Callandas, who resides at Girgaum Back Road, has made a report to the Police that, during Sunday night, his place was broken into and two tin boxes, containing clothing of the value of Rs. 300 and a pair of silver anklets, worth Rs. 150, were carried away. The boxes were afterwards found broken open in the compound of an adjoining house with a portion of the clothing, valued at Rs. 180, in them.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.—Raosaheb Balcrishna Bhiwaji Tansjee Nakwa Patel gave an evening entertainment on Monday night at his residence at Nowrojee Hill in honour of Shri Ganpati and Gauri. Amongst those present were—Messrs. Laljee Shamjee, J. V. Bhaishett, R. V. J. Sankersett, Mr. Du-Boulay, Captain Pritchard, Captain and Mrs. Brown-Biggs, Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursedjee Jamsedjee, Dhunjeebhai Rustomjee, Rao Bahadurs N. T. Vaidya, Dhakjee Cashinath, Kessowjee Nathoo, Messrs. Bapujee Dinanath, Yashwantrao Sazba, Tookaram Jaojee, and others.

IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gilder, of the Abkari Department, prosecuted one Jarbhadan Duberi, a Hindu, on a charge of importing half a bottle of country liquor from Bandora to Bombay without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Accused arrived in Bombay from Bandora on Monday last by one of the local trains and alighted at the Grant Road Station, where, on being searched, half a bottle of country liquor was found concealed under his clothes. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP ELLORA.—Mr. G. K. Sibery, third officer of the steamship Ellora, now lying in the habour, reports to the police that on the 5th August last, when the vessel sailed for Rangoon and Colombo, a £5 Bank of London note and three sovereigns were stolen from the pocket of his coat which was hung in the cabin. The steamer after staying six days in each port returned to Bombay on the 8th instant. The complainant stated to the police, that he had no time to come ashore, as he sailed on the day of the committing of the theft; but he reported the matter to the European Officers of the Sanitary Police, who were on board on that day. The officers took the number of the note, but did not report it to any one on land.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Satwa Luxmon with the theft of a gold and diamond ring, valued at Rs. 280, belonging to his mistress, Mrs. Ella Fawcett, on the 8th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The evidence showed that on the day in question the accused went to the house of one Krishna Babaji and handed in a box, saying he had received his pay, and asked him to keep it for him. Subsequently Krishna gave up the box which contained the ring, to the police. The accused admitted that the ring belonged to Mrs. Fawcett. He found it lying beneath a table and kept it. He subsequently handed it to Krishna with his pay. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

INOCULATION AT KAMATIPURA.—A public meeting of the residents of Kamatipura was held on Sunday in the Shree Mariammas Temple, at the instance of Mr. Narsingrao Syboo, the head of the Telugu community. The meeting was attended by the leading members of the locality. District Plague Officer, Lieut. L. H. Haworth, his assistant; and Rao Bahadoor Ellapa Balaram, J. P., were present. Mr. Narsingrao Syboo fully explained the advantages of inoculation. Many of those present were at first disinclined to undergo the operation; but, when they saw Mr. Narsingrao himself getting inoculated, all opposition melted away, and about twenty-five people then offered themselves for inoculation. Now that the leaders have declared themselves on the side of inoculation, it is hoped the masses of the people will imitate their example.

A DISHONEST DYER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sheeley prosecuted Papa Ahmed *alias* Oosman Abba, a Mahomedan dyer, on five charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of four gold-embroidered caps and silk sarees of the aggregate value of Rs. 38, the property of Mahomedkhan Goolabkhan and four others. The clothes were entrusted to the accused for the purpose of dyeing them. He did not return them to their respective owners and disappeared. Complaints were made to the police, who arrested Papa on Sunday last. The accused pointed out a Marwaree at Kamatipura, who produced the clothes which, he said, had been pledged with him by the accused. The accused admitted the offence, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A FLOUR MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, to-day, at the Wallace Flour Mill, Chickalwady, regarding the death of Poondlick Ittoo, a labourer, aged thirty-five years. The deceased worked under a blacksmith at the mill, and resided at Falkland Road. On Monday last Poondlick was seen crossing the basement of the mill, and going towards the shafting with a bucket of water in his hand. He had a piece of an old gunny bag round his waist, worn as an apron, and as he put one leg over the shafting with the bucket in his hand, the piece of gunny bag got caught in the shafting. He was carried round the shafting four times and then dashed against the stone pavement. His skull was crushed, and he had sustained several lacerations on the body. He died on the spot. The blacksmith's shop, where deceased worked, is about thirty paces from the shafting where the accident took place. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

OUR correspondent, writing on the 10th instant, says:—The prices of food-grains have gone down somewhat since the recent showers. More rain is, however, still wanted. There was a heavy fall at Ranpur on Saturday when about 2 inches were registered. The following is the rain report: Bhownagar 48 cents.; Bhownagar Para 52 cents; Dhola 46 cents; Vartej 1 inch 17 cents; Sihore 1 inch 13 cents; Wadhwan 1 inch 9 cent.

Very nearly 17,000 people are at work in the Bhownagar territory. The price of ghi has gone up from three seers for a rupee to less than two seers, while at Rajkote ghi is only 1 1-4 lb. for a rupee. This is due to want of fodder. At present there is about 23 feet of water in the Boar Talao, of which about 7 feet is slush and mud. The water is very sparingly used.

Information has reached us here that about 15 dacoits went up to a village called Devalki, owned by Kathis near Thana Deoli, to make a raid. A free fight ensued, in which three of the dacoits were badly injured and two Kathis also received more or less injuries. News has reached us here that in a village near Kundli, under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, an altercation ensued between the villagers and some cowherds who were grazing their cattle in a field. The episode resulted in two of the latter being seriously wounded.

The new line from Wadhwan to Dolia has been surveyed and is about 25 miles in length. There will be four stations, Sayela and Khosia being among them. Plague having broken out at Kutiana, in the Junagad territory, medical inspection is resumed of the trains running on Porbander and Veraval sections. There are at present 225 prisoners in the Bhownagar Jail.

Since the fall of recent showers there has been a regular incursion of mosquitors.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ARREARS OF RENT.

HAJEE ABDUL SATAR HAJEE UMAR *vs.* HAJEE JACKERIA CUMMOO.

MR CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD, for the plaintiff, applied for an order of ejectment, coupled with a decree for Rs. 1,260, the latter being amount of rent due for three years. The defendant did not appear. A decree was passed accordingly.

A COMMERCIAL CASE.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY *vs.* WADILAL HURGOVANDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan applied on behalf of the plaintiffs for a postponement, and urged that, whereas it was a commercial cause, and had twice before figured on the long causes board, it was put down by mistake on the wrong board at the present hearing. The suit was for recovery of money due on sale of yarn. Defendants Nos. 1 to 5 denied being partners in the firm or having any knowledge about the transactions, while the other ground put forward for repudiating the liability was that the other defendants were sub-partners. Consequent upon this conduct of the defendants, the plaintiffs were obliged to move for a postponement; an additional reason for which was that, when the plaintiffs had disclosed their grounds of claim, to a certain extent, by filing an affidavit of documents, the defendants had failed to adopt a similar procedure. Nos. 1 to 5 had not filed their written statement yet. The plaintiffs also applied that defendants should be ordered to give inspection of documents forthwith.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for Nos. 1 to 5, said he objected to the use of the word "forthwith."

Mr. Jamietram, who appeared with Mr. Setlur for No. 6, Ramdas Bhaidas, objected to keep the case hanging, and notified his willingness to proceed with it, adding that it was scarcely fair to his client that because the other defendants had committed some default, his client should be the sufferer. In the event of an adjournment being granted, his application would be that his client's costs should be paid either by the plaintiff, who asked for the postponement, or by defendants Nos. 1 to 5, who were alleged to be in default.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, appearing for Fulkorebai, defendant No. 7, said that his client and Mr. Jamietram's having filed their written statements, he did not see any necessity for the postponement, and strongly objected to one being granted by the Court. His client was suffering from hysterics and would be soon obliged to leave Bombay under medical advice.

After further arguments, his Lordship ordered the postponement of the hearing for three weeks; costs to be costs in the cause; inspection of documents to be simultaneous.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KILLED WITH A CROWBAR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NAGU RAMA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in July last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge said there could be no doubt whatever on the evidence that, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th April last, one Govinda, who was sleeping on the ground outside his hut not far from the hut of the accused, was intentionally killed by some person, who fractured his right temple with blows from some instrument like a crowbar. Upon the evidence the Sessions Judge found that it was the accused who killed Govinda. Salu, a woman, stated in her evidence that, when she was grinding corn at 4 o'clock on the morning in question, she saw the accused strike Govinda, as he was aselep, with a crowbar, and go into his hut after throwing the crowbar down. The accused made a full confession to the second class magistrate, in which he admitted that he killed Govinda, partly because he had had a quarel with him about money. A crowbar was found lying near Govinda's body. It had stains like blood on it, and one Tookaram deposed that he thought the crowbar belonged to the accused. Mr. Jopp considered that the accused's confessions were proved by the magistrate who recorded them, and were admissible in evidence. There was no evidence besides the accused's confession to the second class magistrate to show that the deceased was carrying on an intrigue with the accused's wife, but Mr. Jopp had little doubt that there was such an intrigue, and that the accused killed the deceased because the intrigue came to his knowledge. There was, therefore, great provocation for the act of the accused; and Mr. Jopp did not inflict the punishment of death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

HOLDING A MAN BY THE CREST OF HIS HAIR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JAGANATH BIJALAL.

THE accused applied through his pleader, Mr. M. V. Bhat, for a revision of his conviction of the offence of assaulting Sonya bin Tukaram by Mr. Trimbak Keshav, Police Patel of Bhadgaon, on the 23rd June last, and the sentence of eighteen hours' simple imprisonment passed upon him. The conviction was made under section 14 of the Bombay Village Police Act, 8 of 1867. It was urged for the accused that the police patel had no jurisdiction to try him for the offence of using criminal force as alleged by the complainant; and that the facts of the case did not disclose the offence of petty assault. It was added that the police patel exceeded his powers in sending the accused to be confined in the lock-up.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—"It is objected that the police patel had no jurisdiction to try this case, as the offence was one not of "petty assault," but of actually using criminal force, the accused having slapped the face of the complainant. We think, however, that the word "assault," used in section 14 of the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867, is not confined to the definition given in section 351 of the Indian Penal Code, but means what is colloquially called an assault, namely any unlawful attack upon the person of another, and includes, therefore, what under the Penal Code would amount to the use of criminal force. We, therefore, dismiss the application."

DEATH OF M. JOACHIM MENANT.

IT is with much regret that we have to record the death of M. Joachim Menant, *Membre de l'Institute* and the famous Assyrian scholar. In him France loses an accomplished citizen and a faithful servant; and India one of her devoted friends and sympathisers. His loss will be felt most by the Zoroastrian community, for whose ancient religion M. Menant cherished a life-long admiration, and who, with the willing co-operation of his daughter—whose *Parsis* has earned for her almost a European reputation amongst the oriental scholars of the West—had done so much towards bringing home to his own countrymen the purity and sublimity of the earlier teachings of Zoroaster. The deceased *savant* used to take a deep interest in the welfare of the Parsees, and in the advancement of their religious education, which, he rightly thought, had been neglected of late. His house in Paris was always open to educated natives of India: and many a Parsi scholar or student, philosopher or priest, will recall with gratitude the warmth of the welcome he received at the hands of the Menant family, and their kindly hospitality. M. Menant's knowledge of Zoroastrianism and other religions of the East was truly remarkable. Though past the age assigned by the Psalmist to man, he used to revel in discussing abstruse questions of faith and ceremonials with learned Dasturs and other orientalists; and M. Menant was certainly found at his best during one of these scholarly dissertations. Nothing made him happier than listening to the praises sung in honour of Zoroaster, or in appreciation of his notable teachings. In fact, such was the depth of his admiration for the religion of the Bactrian sage that M. Menant might himself be said to have been a Zoroastrian at heart; some of his friends even felt that some Zoroastrian blood was flowing in his veins. Be that how it may, it can be recorded here, without fear of contradiction, that no Zoroastrian scholar of the East or the West was a more ardent admirer of Zoroastrianism than Joachim Menant.

Not only was M. Menant conversant with the religion of the Parsees, and some of its unfathomable mysteries, but he kept himself *en courant* with the affairs of this enterprising community. He proved an excellent guide to his daughter in her compilation of the first volume of *Les Parsis*, a book which deals exhaustively with the history of the Parsees from its rise down to its latest development in India. In these days when the services of Western scholars are allowed to pass unrewarded in India, and their works, the results of life-long labour and learning, unappreciated, it comes almost as a relief to learn that *Parsis* is being translated, both into English and Gujerati, by an educated member of the community which owes so much to its authoress, and which still remains—as it often happens—unacknowledged. It is to be hoped that the translation of the *Parsis* will be followed by a translation of many other scholarly works, dealing with Zoroastrianism and written in a foreign language and especially by a rendering of M. Menant's excellent essay on Zoroaster both into English and Gujerati.

M. Menant was a keen but a philosophic politician. He was not cut out for a public career. Being of a studious turn of mind he used to enjoy the life of an independent gentleman who owed allegiance to no party, and cared neither for power nor pelf. He was a man of very liberal views, and, though a patriotic Frenchman, had a large amount of regard and respect for the country on the other side of the channel. Such Frenchmen are few; and, at a time when a *rapprochement* between England and France is so eminently desirable, M. Menant's loss will be felt by both these countries.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Corporation Hall. There were also present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Bhalchandra Krishna, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, C. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Ali, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Chief Accountant, who forwarded four statements showing the expenditure, aggregating Rs. 38,18,668-3-8, incurred on plague operations from the commencement of the plague up to the 29th July, 1899.

A CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

The Committee considered a letter to the President from Mr. Diogo Vaz, dated the 4th September, 1899, requesting that he might be compensated for losses suffered by him on account of one of his tenants having left his premises by reason of a plague hospital being erected close by and another threatening to leave, or that his two buildings might be rented or purchased. It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, to recommend to the Corporation that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

A letter from the Commissioner, forwarding monthly analyses of water made by Captain H. A. L. Howell, having been laid on the table, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. C. N. Wadia, to request the Commissioner to report as to the practicability and the probable cost of having a bacteriological examination made of the water supplied to the different wards of the city and forward the report for the information of the Standing Committee.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

SURAT CITY PRESS Co., Ld.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1899, and which they request you to adopt. Your ginning factory was offered a lump sum of Rs. 8000 on condition that it should be kept closed for ginning purposes and the like during the whole season under report, which offer was accepted by your directors, and they trust it will meet with your approval. Owing to successive short crops of cotton in the several districts of Surat for the last two years, your press factory has not been able to secure good business. The total number of bales turned out was 5,361 against 6,354 pressed in 1898. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 7,790-11-2, which together with the balance of last year's profit makes a total of Rs. 8,158-12-8. Out of this amount your directors have carried Rs. 1,000 to reserve fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,158-12-8 available for distribution. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share, being 8 per cent per annum on the capital, free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders absorbing Rs. 6,000. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 200 be paid to the employes of the company and that the balance of Rs. 958-12-8 be carried over to next year's account. The company's buildings have been insured as under:—The press building, Rs. 14,000; the office building Rs. 7,000 the ginning factory buildings, Rs. 7,000; the ginning factory machinery (engine and boiler excepted), Rs. 11,000;—total Rs. 18,000. The engine, boiler, and machinery in the press factory are not insured. Your directors have appointed Mr. Ratanlal Motiram Mody a director of the company and you are now asked to confirm his appointment. You have to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1900 and to fix his remuneration. Under article 110 of the articles of association, one of your directors, Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 200 was sanctioned to be distributed amongst the employes of the company. The appointment of Mr. Ratanlal Motiram Mody as a director was confirmed. The retiring director, Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, was re-elected. Mr. Kalianrai Shunkerprasad was re-appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. A vote of thanks was tendered to the secretaries, treasurers, agents and directors for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB *vs.* THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

AN interesting match was played last Sunday on the Gymkhana ground, which resulted in a win for the Liberals by 14 runs. As neither of the clubs had lost a match this season, the game was exciting. Score:—

LIBERALS.

F A Vakharia, b Balloo	32
F P Colabawalla, b Chonker	1
H M Vazifdar, c Chonker	0
N N Langrana, b Balloo	9
C H Ragina, run out	28
M D Bulsara, not out	30
D H Udwaria, b Balloo	11
J C Machliwala, c Chonker	9
P J Chinoy, b Chonker	3
S M Udwaria, b Balloo	1
E F Bulsara, c Chonker	0
Extras	12
Total	127

HINDUS.

D M Chonker, c and b Langrana	16
V B Talpade, c and b Bulsara	6
Masurker, b Bulsara	3
Agaskar, b Ragina	30
Dadarker, l-b-w Langrana	0
Navalker, b Langrana	1
Kirtiker, c Langrana	16
Bhandare, run out	22
Balloo, c Langrana	1
Date, c Langrana	5
Bhoor, not out	3
Extras	10
Total	113

A match between the Poputwady C. C. and Gocul das Tejpas Schools eleven was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last, and ended in a victory to the former. The former won the toss and put up 76 runs, of which Messrs. Rane W. D., Rane, V. B., and Jayakar G. A. contributed 16, 14, 11, respectively. The other scored 32 runs in the first innings and 44 in second innings.

A cricket match will be played on Friday, the 15th inst., between Lord Sandhurst's XI. and Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel's XI. on the Guneshkhind ground. The following native gentlemen will represent Mr. Patel's XI, and will start for Kirkee to-day by the eleven p.m. train:—Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel (Captain), Ebrahim Rahimtoolla, K. M. Mistri, Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, K. K. Kharas, Homi D. Kanga, Ali N. Tyabjee, D. E. Mody, L. S. Bhandare, S. F. Mulla, D. C. Daruwalla, S. Kaka, Sorab Dadysett and D. B. Tapia (Umpire).

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 8th September, were as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities.		
Bombay	100	81
Karachi	5	3
Poona (including Cantonment)	988	865
Districts.		
Kaira	77	53
Broach	17	16
Surat	49	33
Thana	67	57
Khandeish	15	21
Nasik	753	627
Poona (excluding City)	503	339
Satara	412	321
Sholapur	35	36
Ahmednagar	201	164
Kolaba	4	3
Ratnagiri	20	8
Belgaum	810	618
Dharwar	346	271
Bijapur	152	132
Kanara	2	0
Hyderabad (Sind)	44	35
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	14	1
Kolhapur	735	576
Cutch	42	36
Rewa Kantha	1	1
Baroda territory	34	35
Janjira	9	5
Aundh	31	17
Bhor	31	16
Savanur	9	5
Total	5,521	4,382
Week ending September 8	5,648	4,233
Total to date	300,382	236,767

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Karachi (excluding City), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, have been free from plague during the week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	17
Total	7	19	90
Total plague deaths to date	47,599	41,689	
Same date last year	31	17	107

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Desly, R. E., is transferred from Bengal to Bombay.

Lieutenant Gillan, R. E., reverts to the Home establishment.

The following remain at Home on extended leave:—Captain Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant Lambert, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one month, and Colonel Fawcett, Indian Medical Service, till 28th December, pending retirement.

Exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenants Climo, 33rd Bengal Infantry, and Hallowes, Derbyshire Regiment.

Captain Duncan vacates the Adjutancy of 2nd Royal Scots on 1st November and proceeds Home on a year's furlough.

Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, joins the Bombay Command Head-quaters as unpaid Attache.

GRAIN RAID AT DWARKA.

THE "Kathiawar Times," of September 9, contains an account of an ingenious grain robbery at Vervala (Dwarka), which occurred recently. A number of Waghers working in the 'Vasai Talao' went to Vervala village on Thursday. Half of their number remained outside the village, while the rest entered the gates and went to the shop of a corn merchant, named Jadavji Devraj. The men pretended they wanted to purchase grain with their wages, the payment of which was to be made on that day. The trader not realizing the situation took them to his granary. On reaching the *vakhar*, one of the number asked to purchase Bajri of the value of Rs. 1-8-0. Jadavji was going to give the grain, but the Waghers cooly suggested that the trader should not put himself to the unnecessary trouble of measuring the grain. They then began to help themselves and carried off a quantity valuing Rs. 100. Intimation was sent to the police Thana, but the help there, from was barely sufficient to meet the occasion. The Fouzdar had gone to Rajpura to quell a similar breach reported there on the previous day. The police were unable to prevent the raiders from escaping. It is said that an attempt was made to dissuade the Waghers from disturbing the public peace by members of their caste, but they replied they were starving. In the meanwhile the matter was reported to the Assistant Resident, who promised help to the needy Waghers, and proper arrangements were made for the preservation of order.

At Jodia the wages of working classes are reported to have been reduced to half the usual amount, viz., from annas 4 to 2; and this has naturally led them to abandon work. The people now openly accept their guilt and say the offence was due to their starving condition.

On Saturday morning the Rajkot police received a report that in the village of Sokhda while some men had gone to steal "Chasatis," a scuffle ensued, resulting in the death of one of their number caused by a stone shot from a cultivator.

THE COST OF THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Tokio sends an interesting communication in reference to the cost of the recent war between China and Japan. He says:—Only now, in the middle of the year 1899, are we able to speak with absolute certainty about the cost of the war between China and Japan in 1894 and 1895. The war actually commenced on July 25, 1894, and ended with the surrender of the Chinese forts and squadron, at Wei-hai-Wei on February 14, 1895. Thus the actual campaign lasted only eight months, but subsequent operations in Formosa extended the period, so that, roughly speaking, we may call it a war of a twelvemonth. During that time seven military expenitions were undertaken.

We now learn that the total outlay for military purposes was 16,500,000*l.* sterling, and that for the navy 3,500,000*l.*, the aggregate thus amounting to 20,000,000*l.* As this is the first instance history contains the manipulation of fleets and armies by an Oriental Power working on Occidental lines, the items of the outlays are worthy of attention:—

MILITARY EXPENDITURES (FRACTIONS OMITTED).

	£
Salaries and allowances	1,539,100
Provisions	2,487,600
Clothing	2,083,700
Arms and ammunition	1,121,400
Horses	778,900
Care of sick and wounded	144,500
Camp equipage	86,500
Various purchases	398,400
Posts and telegraphs	55,300
Transport	3,395,300
Wages of employes, &c.	1,838,500
Fortifications	563,200
Secret service	38,900
Chartering steamers	369,800
Submarine cables	121,800
Administrative expenses in occupied districts	20,000
Lighthouses and buoys in Formosa	12,900
Religious services for the dead	1,000
Expenses of Formosan Government	242,000
Rewards	622,600
Medals	6,100
Water-works, railways, &c.	2,000
Travelling expenses	312,400
Sundries	205,900
Total	16,355,200

NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

	£
Salaries and allowances	169,500
Provisions	118,000
Clothing	46,100
Ships' stores	417,700
Arms, ammunitions, and torpedoes	1,008,000
Ships' outlays	1,282,000
Hospital	4,600
Office outlays	22,800
Travelling	25,600
Miscellaneous salaries	31,000
Transport	128,300
Repairs	80,600
Sundries	2,100
Secret service	10,700
Special supplies	23,403
Arsenal construction	126,000
Coast surveys (for lighthouses)	1,200
Rewards	95,600
Medals	1,600
Total	3,595,400

These figures show that the total outlay in both services on account of arms and ammunition was only 2,000,000*l.* sterling approximately, and that the sums devoted to rewards aggregated 750,000*l.*

Concerning the sources from which the above expenditures were defrayed the figures are:—

	£
Accumulations of surplus revenue	2,344,000
Voluntary contributions	225,000
Domestic loan	11,680,500
Various	152,000
Revenue from occupied territory	64,400
Revenue from Formosa	99,600
Taken from indemnity	7,895,700
Total	22,623,200

This table represents the sums estimated and appropriated for the varios purposes of the war. They were found, in the end, to exceed the actual outlay by 2,500,000*l.* sterling, which excess was therefore restored to the Treasury. Considering the magnitude of the operations, and considering that they were conducted in over-sea countries, it must be acknowledged that Japan managed her first foreign war in modern times very cheaply. She obtained from her enemy an indemnity of 30,000,000*l.*, sterling, or fifty per cent, more than her direct expenditure, but, of course, her indirect losses would more than balance the account.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14TH.
In consequence of the great success attained, and in reply to universal request
MR. KENYON MUSGRAVE
will give a
THIRD AND FAREWELL DRAMATIC AND SHAKSPEAREAN RECITAL.
When will be performed the great scenes from Shakspeareans
HAMLET.
The Comedietta
HE & SHE,
and in conclusion
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
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ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

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FOR SALE,
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FOR SALE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD, have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
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NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
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CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
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13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Rs. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

CONSOLS advanced 1-4 per cent in London yesterday, to 104 7-8. French Rentes remained at 100 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent, to £65 3-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d higher, at 1s 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d dearer, at 27 1-4d per oz.; and was unchanged in New York at 59 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 1-4 dollars.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday. There was a good demand, and prices advanced 1-2d to 1d, light weights, being 1d to 2d higher.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 42 7-8s, same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, in a steady market.

Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, to 3 9-16d. per lb.; and American arrivals 1-64d. all round, extreme quotations being 3 29-64d. for September and 3 3-8d. for January-February delivery. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 7-16 cents per lb.; Futures were 3 points higher. at 6·15 cents. for December, and 6·26 cents for March. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report issued in Washington yesterday stated that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 68·5 per cent. The crop is stated to be severely damaged by drought.

Locally, the cotton market has been steady in tone to-day. The Mills bought some 800 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 194 per candy was quoted; for "Fully good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 153 1-2; for "good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 163 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady to strong. Prices are 1 anna higher for the former.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,847	bales.
Wheat	4,198	cwts.
Linseed	4,037	"
Rapeseed	6,755	"
Poppyseed	2,410	"
Castorseed	12,116	"
Rice	54,241	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported; the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, 1s. 4 1-16d, Demand, for delivery mail, was reported done to a moderate extent. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs	1·70 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 97 1-4 and 97 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 92 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—Bombay United Press are Rs. 25 lower; and Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 2 1-2. The market is dull.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Tientsen, 2,555 tons, Captain J F Fox, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, etc., with a general cargo.

THE S S Natuna, 476 tons, Captain G Paterson, arrived in harbour on Monday, evening from Bangkok (23rd August) via Singapore and Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kola, 497 tons, Captain J. A. Robertson sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Katthiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and Major G. W. Mitchell, and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 9th September, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr Sterling, Mr. Fernandes, Mr. Abdool Para and 2 others, Mr. and Mrs. S. Vulubdas and child and 480 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 12.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Data.	Agent.
Investigator		Heming			R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Elphinstone		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Sutlej	2103	Weston			P & O S N Co
Ras Elba	1769	Scorgie			Ralli Brothers
P Stewart		Tindall			I G T Steamer
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Booldana	2187	Creft			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Wilson			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Sharpe	Wet Basin		M M & Co
Merkara	1919	Williams			M M & Co
Secundra		Allen	Wet Basin		M M & Co
Natuna	476	Paterson			Vol Bros

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Ancona	1838	Irving	Singapore	14-9	H C Joosub
C	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	16-9	H Cassum
D & E	Clan Stuart	1355	Simpson			F Muir & Co
F	Simla	1039	Bamber	P Gulf	14-9	M M & Co
K	Satrunji	517	Ahmed			Sphrd & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
M	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	25-9	H Cassum
N	Lalpoora	2124	Hart			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	12-9	Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Port	14-9	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	1970	Lindquister	L'pool	19-9	W & A G & Co
2	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	12-9	P & O S N Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	12-9	F Baldovino
4	Peninsular	3048	Wheeler	London	23-9	P & O S N Co
6	Shannon	2380	Wibmer	Aden	16-9	P & O S N Co
7	Parramatta	2858	Symons	China	13-9	P & O S N Co
8	E F Ferdinand	2000	Nicolich	Calcutta	14-9	A L S N Co
9	Stolzenfels	1953	Striefing	Kurrachee	22-9	Glade & Co
12	Okhla	3436	Granelay			M M & Co
15	Vadala	2164	Boon			M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Natuna s	Paterson	Bangkok, Aug. 23.
12	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Sept. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Tientsen s Kola s	Fox Robertson	Shanghai, &c. Karachi.

The steamer Chilka, for Calcutta, &c., entered for loading yesterday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOVER—September 4, at Benares, the wife of Wilmot C Dover, Tutor, Bhinga Raj, of a daughter.

HIRST—September 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of W A Hirst, Meerut, of a son.

HASLETT—September 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr W G F Haslett, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

WE have felt some hesitation in commenting on certain aspects of plague surveillance at Matheran, disclosed in the letter addressed by the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta to the Private Secretary to the Governor, which we published on Saturday last, since we have are not in possession of the Superintendent's side of the case. But, as that is not forthcoming after an interval of several days, and the communication from the Plague Commissioner, Mr. Woodburn, to Mr. Mehta admits that visitors to Matheran were subjected to inconvenience, and that instructions have been issued to prevent its recurrence, it must be taken that the complaint was well-founded, and that the facts as set forth are substantially correct. The case for what may be called the prosecution is that, although the old plague regulations, which were neither harsh nor oppressive, were singularly successful in keeping Matheran free from infection during the past two years, they were suddenly altered by the new Superintendent, with the result that deep and bitter discontent had been evoked among all ranks and classes and communities of the Native visitors. While all Europeans were exempted, every Native visitor,—man, woman and child,—was compelled to attend the Superintendent's Office for medical examination for ten days after arrival, or pay a fee of Rs. 50 to the Superintendent for attending each visitor at his own house on alternate days during the period of ten days. Those who were unable or unwilling to pay were "herded together" at the office, with servants and bazaar people, until their wrists were examined by an elderly Hindu, "neither over-cleanly nor over-dressed"—a proceeding deeply resented by ladies, many of whom were of the highest position in Native society. During the two previous seasons the Assistant Superintendent, a qualified hospital assistant, was allowed to examine people at their houses at a fee only one-tenth of that which the Superintendent claimed. That convenient system was stopped, though it was in use in Mahableshwar where the plague regulations were more stringent and very rigorously enforced. It is made an additional ground of complaint that, while all classes of Natives are subjected to visitations of all kinds, even the servants of Europeans were partially exempted on representations from their employers. But far more serious was the neglect to make provision for the examination of women by persons of their own sex. That omission rendered it compulsory for purdah ladies to pay the Superintendent's fee of fifty rupees, otherwise they might be ordered off the Hill or prosecuted under the Penal Code.

The Government resolutions on plague administration, issued in October last, laid stres upon the obligation to provide for women being examined by qualified women:—"At all places where medical examination is established, there must be stationed women who are qualified to examine travellers of the female sex." It was also provided that, in the case of purdah ladies and the better class of women, pulse examination should suffice except in suspicious cases. The old rules, the efficacy of which was proved by the success with which the plague was kept off the Hill even in times of great overcorwding, required visitors to report cases of sickness without delay and enforced strict supervision over servants and bazaar people. Mr. Mehta asserts that there was general discontent with the vexatious regulations imposed by Major Collie, and aggravated, he contends, by the harshness with which they were carried out. The manner in which the Hindu karkun pounced upon the wrists of Mahomedan ladies of high position and of young Parsee ladies who objected to such treatment to the point of tears aroused widespread resentment amongst the Native visitors. An Arab pearl merchant wrote to the Superintendent pointing out the necessity of providing a qualified woman to examine ladies. He was ordered, Mr. Mehta tells us, to bring his ladies to the office to be examined, on pain of being ordered off the Hill. The anger of the Arab knew no bounds; but it procured him the satisfaction of knowing that he was the only visitor who obtained the exemption for the ladies of his family without submitting to the fee demanded for being examined in their own houses. Many of the Parsee ladies refused to pay the fee, preferring to undergo the unpleasantness of attending at the public office; but Mahomedan ladies had practically no option and they reluctantly paid the fee. The resentment was more deeply felt, we are told, because the Superintendent absolutely refused to allow the Assistant Superintendent to attend at the visitors' houses for the small customary fee. Mr. Mehta expresses doubt as to the legality of the exaction of a fee by the Superintendent, who is allowed to take fees for private practice; but, he reasonably argues, the inspection was official work and could not be regarded as private practice. As we have said the public are not in possession of the Superintendent's presentment of the matter and due regard must be had to that fact before passing judgment. But unquestionably there is good ground for inquiry as to the manner in which the modified rules were interpreted. As under the rules visitors were exempted in cases of illness from daily attendance at the office, Mr. J. M. Tata, who was suffering from acute rheumatism in the legs, wrote to the Superintendent asking for exemption on that ground. The reply was that the ailment in question was no ground for exemption, but that it could be obtained on payment of the doctor's fees, Rs. 50 Sooner than pay what appeared to be a compulsory fee, Mr. Tata went to the office on two occasions; and then went no more, resolved to take the consequences. When Mr. Justice Budrudeen Tyabjee was sending the ladies of his family to the Hill, he wrote to the Superintendent assuring him that they were in good health and promising to keep him informed on the subject. The reply was:—"I am very sorry I can make no exception to the rule. Either attend the office daily, or be visited at your residence on alternate days and pay the fee for doing so." In the letter Major Collie stated that "it was absolutely impossible to make a single exception." None was made except in the case of the irascible Arab pearl merchant. The Superintendent insisted on Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and Sir Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, attending at the office daily among the bazaar people and the coolies—all were treated alike, no arrangements being made, we are told, for separate examination of the different sexes and classes.

Without going further, we are compelled to ask why should rules, harsh and inconsiderate in themselves, be made intolerable by the manner of their enforcement? There is no warrant for the assertion that any rule made for general application must be enforced in all cases without exception. The laws of the Medes and Persians have been long out of date. It was particularly unfortunate that the only alternative to compliance with rules repugnant, in many respects, to Native feeling was the payment of a fee to the Superintendent. Mr. Mehta rightly and properly refuses to credit the construction put on that fact in common report, it being impossible to attribute to a gentleman in Major Collie's position a desire to earn fees. But it was unfortunate under the circumstances that the Assistant Superintendent was refused permission to attend the visitors in their houses as had been the practice in the two previous years. It is satisfactory to know that the arrangements for the surveillance of visitors to Mahableshwar will now be so amended that the "inconvenience" complained of will not occur in future. It could be wished that Dr. Collie had taken the iniative without waiting for the intervention of higher authority. We may be permitted also to point out that, if it is pedantic to declare that a rule must be enforced in all cases without any exercise of discretion—especially when the rule has already been relaxed in the case of one section of the community—it is no less pedantic to demand that rules, intended to safeguard a Hill Sanitarium against an invasion of plague, should be enforced without any regard to reason and common-sense against those who enjoy practical immunity from the disease. The European is, for all practical purposes, as proof against plague as if he were inoculated. His constitution, his manner of life, his preference for abundance of fresh air, his imperious resolve to have thorough ventilation at all costs, confer upon him an immunity which the Native community may acquire by inoculation. Yet it may be affirmed that, in proportion to their numbers, more Europeans have availed themselves of the additional protection conferred by inoculation than any native community, except perhaps the Khojas and the Parsees. Why, then, should Mr. Mehta go out of his way to assert that the non-enforcement of a perfectly-superfluous precaution in the case of Europeans constitutes a racial distinction, and a violation of the declared policy of Government. It is true that European passengers by sea are examined like all others, but that is done in compliance with a provision of the Venice Convention, which seeks to make assurance doubly sure. European passengers on railways, moreover, are examined like all others, even the Governor himself submitting to be roused up at all hours of the night to have his pulse examined. Why then should the race question be imported into apparently an illegitimate protest against certain regrettable modifications of the plague regulations in Matheran? It would have been more useful and much more natural to claim that Native ladies and gentlemen, who, from their social position and their ways of life, are as exempt as Europeans from plague, should be treated accordingly, and not made to herd with syces and coolies while awaiting a public and entirely superfluous examination.

FOR some years past the reports on the administration of the Police Department of the Punjab have shown a continuous increase in offences against the State and in serious crime against the person, and unfortunately this upward tendency is exhibited by the report for the past year. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of murders, attempts at murder, and cases of culpable homicide. Under the heads of rioting, grievous hurt, serious mischief, and cognate offences, the figures recorded show an increase over the preceding year, which is not a matter for congratulation. It shows that the unruly tendencies visible during the past five years are not being brought under control, while the decrease which has taken place in crime against property, of the violent, professional and organized, types is not so great as would be expected in a year of plenty and of normal conditions. It is, however, only in certain portions of the Province that the facts in regard to crime give special occasion for concern. In Bannu, rioting and dacoity have gone on undiminished, and murders, attempts, and culpable homicide have risen from 87 to 116; cases of grievous hurt from 66 to 112; and of simple robbery from 25 to 74. While in Peshawar there have been markedly fewer riots and dacoities than previously, murders, attempts, and culpable homicide have risen from 191 to 207, and grievous hurts from 182 to 189. It is pointed out in regard to crime in Bannu that, of 64 murders committed in 1898, 41 were perpetrated in the four thanas of Bannu Sadr, Domel, Marian and Ahmedzai, which form the narrow strip of country on the extreme west of the district and bordering on tribal territory throughout. These four thanas were also responsible for 46 out of a total of 61 for the district, and of the 61 no fewer than 42 were attributed to Waziris, and 8 to unknown outlaws of that tribe. The Dera Ismail Khan District also reports a great increase of offences by trans-border marauders, chiefly Waziris and Bhittanis. These facts clearly indicate the importance of making the border a more difficult line for murderers and robbers to cross, and proposals for enforcing tribal responsibility in regard to past and future offences have been sanctioned. Recommendations have also been invited for the arming of selected villages with breech-loading rifles for defensive purposes. In the case of Peshawar good results are expected eventually from the prohibition of pistols and daggers, the disarmament of trans-border Pathans on entering the district, and the enforcement of the rule against carrying arms within Municipal and Cantonment limits. One of the proposals under consideration, with a view to the repression of frontier crime generally, provides for the increase of the maximum period of imprisonment which a District Magistrate can inflict. In Central Punjab there is a slight increase of serious crime in Jhang, and in Ferozepore, where the use of the chavi and gandasa (a pole-axe with or without a removeable head) has assumed alarming proportions, there has been a decrease in riots. In several districts of the Delhi Division riots have increased, though the record of other serious crime in Delhi shows no increase. Regarding the Police, it is pointed out in the official review of the report that there can be no doubt that the efficiency of the police is not increasing *pari passu* with the intelligence and resources of the criminal, and it is suggested that among the causes which have contributed to the very apparent decay of police prestige in some of the districts is the poverty of the pay and prospects of the constable. It is hoped that shortly a considerable sum will be devoted to improving the efficiency of the force, and detailed proposals for its distribution are in course of preparation.

THE New Zealand budget, which was recently introduced in the House of Representatives at Wellington, shows that during the year there has been a most gratifying expansion in the resources of the colony. The year closed with a surplus of nearly half a million sterling. Nearly two millions were added to the public debt, but this arises principally from the settlement of the very large land purchase transactions. The New Zealand Government have completely rearranged their finances, and, while this has cost £19,384, it has resulted in a material saving of £24,000 annually for interest charges. It is proposed to reduce by one-half per cent. per annum the interest charged upon advances to settlers, and also to allow a rebate of the same amount upon rents payable by Crown tenants if, in both cases, the instalments are paid within a certain number of days of the proper due date. The expenditure for the present year is estimated at £5,059,729, and the revenue from all sources is estimated at £5,300,000; and the Treasurer estimates that next year's surplus will amount to £286,132. The question of reduced taxation is engaging the attention of the people, who complain that the impositions upon some of the principal necessaries of life are burdensome. The budget contains no intimation that Government intend to interfere with the subject during this session. However, they propose to refer the question of the readjustment of taxation, its reduction or otherwise, to a select committee, and it will be for the new Parliament to determine whether any material alteration in the system or reduction of taxation is to be effected.

Last week's mail steamer took with it 25,000 doses of Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine for the Local Government Board, London, being half of an order for 50,000 doses received by the Imperial Research Laboratory. The Russian Government have asked for and received 500 doses for use at Port Arthur, and further consignments are being got ready for the Cape, Mauritius and Natal. The staff of the Laboratory have their hands more than full at present, and are not able in consequence to accede to the many requests of enquirers to view the working of the institution.

Captain Wilkinson is likely to have some compensation for his disappointment in the Poona Open Tournament, when be will be associated with Captain Luard, the famous Durham back, and Major Kirk of the Queen's Bays.

BREVET-MAJOR LESLIE, R.E., is transferred to Chitral.

ON return from leave, Lieutenant Turner, R.E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Bengal Command.

CAPTAIN HALDANE, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, goes with his regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, to the Cape.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the reduction of the garrison of Keng Tung by half a battalion of Native Infantry. This reduction will be carried out next winter.

A SERIOUS riot is reported from a village between the Dooreah and Jaintpore factories in the Mozufferpore district. It was as usual at this time of year about a bund which one party wanted to cut and the other to maintain. It is stated that four men were killed outright and some ten or twelve wounded.

Two murders are reported to have been committed at Sukkar. A Mussulman carpenter on returning home found his wife with a stranger, and suspecting her fidelity murdered her on the spot, as also another woman who was with her at the time. The stranger on arrival of the murderer decamped. The accused is in custody awaiting trial.

THE number of visitors to the Lahore Central Museum during the year 1898-99 was 235,500, an increase of 3,148 over the preceding year. The figures are below those of the years 1895 to 1897, and it is considered probable that the attendance will not reach the high figure of those years until plague disappears from Karachi whence a large number of pilgrims visit the Museum on their way to Hardwar. No additions of much importance were made to the Museum during the past year.

The 2nd Gurkha Junior Polo Tournament, which is fixed to come off at Dehra on the 16th October and following days, has already secured a big entry, including the 9th Lancers, the Connaught Rangers, the R. A. of Meerut, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the Bengal Sappers and Miners, the South Wales Borderers (two teams), the Viceroy's Body Guard and the 2nd Gurkhas themselves. The terms of the tournament are that no team shall include more than two players who have played in a first-class tournament and that each team shall be limited to fourteen ponies. Judging from the response to the invitation of the 2nd Gurkhas a tournament on these lines was a want in our polo system.

FOR some time past the weakness of the Police Force at Lahore has been pressed on the notice of the Municipal Committee, but the want of money has heretofore made it impossible to add to the cost of the Police, which amounts in round numbers to half a lakh of rupees per annum. The Committee's finances have latterly improved materially and at Saturday's meeting an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 6,900 was sanctioned by the Municipal Committee to provide for an increase of two Sergeants and fifty Constables to the force in Anarkali and the Civil Station and for improvement of the pay of 2nd and 3rd grade Sergeants. A new post will be established near the village of Garhi Shahu on the road to Mian Mir, where at present there are no police at all. Even with this addition, the force will be below the strength required by the orders of Government, but the increase is a substantial one, nevertheless, and some improvement in the prevention and detection of crime may fairly be expected.

THE Nile flood has hitherto been the worst ever recorded and, as the Blue Nile is falling at Senaar, it is certain that the water supply will be seriously deficient.

THE Odessa "Novosti" states that the Government intends to begin the construction of two cruisers of 6,000 tons each and five torpedo boats of the Sokol type for the Black Sea fleet.

THE Russian Government is taking measures to alleviate the famine which the failure of this year's crops has rendered inevitable in many districts of South Russia. It is feared that there will be great mortality in the affected provinces during the coming winter.

A REUTER telegram of August 20 from Cairo says:—Lord Kitchener leaves here for Khartoum to-night, staying one day on his way at Assouan. He will probably return in two months' time. The Athara bridge, which is now completed, will be opened by the Sirdar shortly. The Soudan will probably be thrown open before the end of the year.

A STRONGLY worded petition signed by British investors has been forwarded to Ottawa representing the various grievances under which mining is being carried on in the Klondyke district, such as an excessive royalty of ten per cent. on gross results and the insecurity of title, and urging the absolute necessity for the construction of roads and for better postal arrangements. The petitioners also recommend the adoption of the general principles of the Transvaal mining laws, under which, they say, capital could be safely introduced into the district.

A PUBLIC exhibition of the force of a common Mauser rifle used by the Spanish soldiers at San Juan hill was recently given in America with wonderful results. The rifle was brought home by Captain A. M. Wilson, of the 23rd Kansas. A ball shot from it against the flat side of a common flat iron penetrated the iron, leaving a hole as smooth as if it were a pine board. The ball, in going out on the opposite side, scaled the iron as an ordinary bullet would a board. Then three shots were fired against a steel axe blade. Two of them gouged deep holes into the steel, and the third bulged it on the opposite side.

The French squadron at Newfoundland leaves colonial waters at the end of August—six weeks earlier than usual—which, says the "Times" correspondent at St John's, is an indication that the arrangements for the settlement of the Treaty Shore dispute are progressing favourably. A Reuter's telegram says:—Sir H. McCallum, the Governor of the Colony, in the course of a speech at Bay of Islands on Saturday said that he had just received advices from England informing him that negotiations were now going on between France and Great Britain. He anticipated a speedy solution of the Treaty Shore problems.

THE practical stoppage of trade, caused by the prevalence of piracy and brigandage, in Kwangtung and Kwang-si, has been made the subject of separate representations on the part of Mr. Bax Ironside and Baron von Ketteler to the Tsungli-Yamen. The latter has addressed a despatch to the Viceroys of those provinces on the subject of the urgent necessity of adopting measures to check the evil.

THE Porte on Aug. 21, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says, handed Costaki Anthopulo Pasha, for communication to the Foreign Office, a strong memorandum deprecating the division into Anglo-French spheres of influence of the territory between the Nile Valley and Lake Chad. The Porte invokes the Anglo-French pledges, given in August 1890, with respect to Turkish rights in that region which, as the Tripolitan hinterland, indisputably belongs to the Sultan, whose rights any such division as the unexpected Anglo-French agreement apparently implies would, it is urged unjustifiably violate.

IT is by "Imperial permission" and in accordance with the wishes of the Bulgarian Government, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" states, that the Russian officer, Colonel Efpantchin, has been sent to Bulgaria to investigate the present condition of the Bulgarian Army. This, says the "Novoe Vremya," is a welcome renewal of the old ties between the armies of Russia and Bulgaria which M. Stambuloff tried by artificial means to destroy. Again, the troops first formed by Russian instructors will be reviewed by a representative of their Russian brethren in arms.

MISS TOMASSON has just added to the long list of difficult ascents made by her in the Tyrol one she describes as the most difficult she has yet done—namely, the ascent of the Lauriuswand in the Rosengarten Chain, directly, from the west. It was made once before, in 1897, when the party spent a night in the rocks. Miss Tomasson made the ascent on Aug. 17. From Karersee to the summit took fifteen hours, of which eleven were spent on the almost perpendicular face of the rock. The climb, which offered immense difficulties and involved no small amount of danger, has attracted great attention in the neighbourhood, where the magnitude of the difficulty is well known.

ELABORATE plans have already been made for the home-coming of Admiral Dewey, and when he arrives in New York he will pass under a triumphal arch at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, which will, says the *Daily Chronicle*, surpass anything of a temporary structure ever undertaken. The structure, which is based upon the design of the famous arch of Titus, will be flanked on either side by triumphal arches and the piers on each side of the central opening will be adorned with symbolic statuary prepared for the occasion. One represents "The Call to Arms," another "War, with Ships and Men in Action;" the third, "The Return of the Victors;" and the fourth, their "Return to the Paths of Peace." Surmounting these will be portraits of famous admirals, while the arch will be adorned with statues twelve feet high of other great naval commanders. Above the main arch will be a quadriga of sea-horses drawing a ship, in the prow of which stands a winged Victory. Between twenty and thirty sculptors have promised to assist without charge in the work, and it is estimated that this will save the city from 25,000l. to 40,000l. Already it is expected that fully 2,000,000 people will go to New York in order to take part in the celebration.

AT the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases much satisfaction is expressed at the successful result of the expedition which left Liverpool for Sierra Leone on July 29. A cablegram received by Mr. Alfred L. Jones from Major Ross, leader of the expedition, announces that he has discovered the malaria-bearing mosquito, and requests that the Government be asked to send men. It is felt at the school that the importance of the discovery cannot be overated, as on it depends the whole success of the expedition. The work of Major Ross in India proved the theory, originally started by Dr. Patrick Manson, that the malarial infection is conveyed to human beings by the bite of a special species of mosquits, and Major Ross, who has knowledge of the species in question, determined to search for it in Sierra Leone. It was feared that, with the short time at its disposal and the lack of practical, knowledge as to the conditions of life in West Africa the expedition might experience considerable difficulty in locating the special mosquito. The expedition will investigate the possibility of exterminating the pest, at all events in certain districts. The Government will be immediately asked to carry out this work. A Reuter telegram from Liverpool states that Professor Boyce, of University College Liverpool, and Mr. Adamson, who with Mr. Jones are the organisers of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, were at once apprised of the discovery, and Mr. Jones also communicated with Mr. Chamberlain. It is believed by the Liverpool school that the Government will now send out representative medical men to assist their own in the further prosecution of the researches.

ON Saturday, Aug. 19, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards relinquished his seat as First Naval Lord at the Admiralty Board in accordance with an arrangement made in November last. At that time Sir Frederick Richards, who for five years past had filled the important post he now resigns, was, to the universal satisfaction of the country, promoted by special Order in Council to the rank of an Admiral of the Fleet. This promotion was of a special and extraordinary nature, and was a significant recognition of the particularly distinguished and laborious services which the gallant admiral had rendered to the Navy, to the Admiralty, and to the country. His promotion to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet postponed Sir Frederick's retirement from active service for five years, and it was officially announced at the same time that he had consented to remain at the Admiralty so long as the manifest interest of the country seemed to require that he should do so, and, at all events, until the middle of this year. The circumstances of the time, when we were passing through an acute international crisis, required that in a public department like the Admiralty there should be no change in the hand at the helm. To the personal influence of Sir Frederick Richards had been largely due the continuity of naval policy during the period he had been in office, although there had been three changes of Government, and it was felt that a man of his invaluable experience and tried capacity could not be spared at that moment. Now, however, these reasons no longer have the same weight, and Sir Frederick, after having served the country so long and so well, feels that he is at liberty to seek well-earned retirement.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN OFFER OF VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent has offered to raise a corps of one thousand efficient volunteers at his own expense for service in South Africa in the event of hostilities.

THE TRANSPORT VESSELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 12.

The British India steamer Lindula left Rangoon last night for Bombay. She is engaged to convey troops to Durban. The steamer Patiala left this morning for Bombay.

GENERAL SIR A. HUNTER LEAVING FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

As now arranged, Sir Archibald Hunter leaves Simla to-morrow direct for Bombay, where he embarks next Saturday for South Africa.

INDIAN CONTINGENT.

DATES OF SAILING.

The probable dates of sailing from Bombay are:—16th September—42nd Battery and half of 26th Field Hospital; 17th September—21st Battery and 6th Veterinary Hospital; 18th September—53rd Battery; 19th September—18th and 24th Field Hospitals; 20th September—19th Hussars and Cavalry Brigade Staff; 21st September—Infantry Brigade Staff and the Devons; 22nd September—the Gordons; 23rd September—9th Lancers; 24th September—Ammunition Column and half of 6th Native Field Hospital; 25th September—5th Dragoons.

The 60th Rifles and Glosters will probably sail from Calcutta about the 18th instant.

STAFFS OF CAVALRY AMD INFANTRY BRIGADES.

The Staffs of the Cavalry and Infantry Brigades for South Africa assemble at Bombay on the 18th and 19th instant.

AN A.-D.-C. TO VICEROY GOING TO TRANSVAAL.

Captain Adam, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, leaves Simla next Friday to join the Transvaal Contingent.

ACTIVITY IN POONA ARSENAL.

POONA, SEPT. 12.

Poona is left severely alone during the coming Transvaal crisis owing to the plague; but the Poona Arsenal has not escaped its share of the responsibility, and considerable activity is going on in making wheels and other articles. The 41st Field Battery, going from Ahmednagar, has to be got ready for service, and the arsenal is kept busy. A lot of stores have been despatched already from Poona.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECOVERY IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Consols rose one quarter in London to-day.

ANNIHILATION OF A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

News has been brought to Tripoli by a courier that the French Foureau-Lamy expedition to Lake Chad has been annihilated by an overwhelming force of Tuaregs at the Air Oasis.

The Foureau-Lamy expedition had been ordered to pursue the mutinous Voulet-Chanoine expedition and to catch it up at all costs.

THE RENNES COURT MARTIAL.

SEPT. 12.

The Rennes Court Martial has signed the appeal to spare Captain Dreyfus any fresh ordeal of degradation.

MOVEMENT TO BOYCOTT THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

In consequence of the universal indignation at the sentence passed on Captain Dreyfus, a movement has been started on the Continent and in America to boycott the French exhibition next year.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE PARIS EXHIBITION SPREADING.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Several large British firms have notified to the British Commissioners their withdrawal from any participation in the Paris Exhibition.

The movement in this direction is spreading rapidly, and on all sides exhibits are being withdrawn.

THE CONVICTION OF DREYFUS.

UNIVERSAL INDIGNATION.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires, September 11th:—The victim's firmness on learning the news of his condemnation was marvellous. He simply asked to be allowed to console his wife.

The latter is prostrated. She visited her husband yesterday.

Rennes is flooded with soldiers. The streets are overrun in the evening with roughs singing the Marseillaise and cheering for the army.

The crowd at Belfort smashed the windows of M. Jacques Dreyfus, the prisoner's brother.

Elsewhere there were illuminations; apathy of Paris equals the horror of London, where there is indignation at the flagrant injustice.

The pulpits yesterday everywhere were eloquent.

Disturbances occurred in Soho, necessitating extra police.

General feeling is that a military revision is hopeless, and, unless M. Loubet retracts his declaration of August, that he would abide by the verdict, he must share the universal execration. The "Times" says that the case presents most appalling instance of prostitution of justice known to modern times in a country possessing a regular Government and boasting a powerful alliance. It has permitted a tribunal to mercilessly and deliberately trample upon justice, honour, and truth.

The verdict insults two Great Powers, the highest Court in France, and the public opinion of the world, and the conscience of humanity.

The "Standard" observes that hitherto it has been possible to respect France even in defeat. In future the Kaiser will be wise to imitate Bismarck and leave her to stew in her own juice.

The "Telegraph" remarks that French fanatics and the newspapers have wiped the name of France off the roll of civilisation. Innocence is there illegal.

The German press calls the sentence cowardly and barbarous. It compares the Judges to the Jew-burning fanatics of Lessing's play.

They declare that Germany has done everything possible to save France from committing a crime and prophesy a serious estrangement.

The Italian papers, with two exceptions, and also the Russian press are condemnatory.

It is reported that the Pope telegraphed at great length to M. Loubet.

The commotion in Vienna has only been surpassed by that occasioned by the murder of the Empress.

Public opinion in America is almost frenzied.

There have been mass meetings and violent public protests.

The French flag was burned at Indianopolis amidst general applause.

In the New York threatres the audiences unanimously sprang to their feet and hooted the Judges and cheered Dreyfus.

At St. Louis the merchants are unitedly recalling their exhibits for the Paris exhibition. The prospects of the Exposition are reduced terribly.

A Chicago employer, hearing some French workmen cheering the verdict, discharged them instantly declaring that he would rather employ Chinamen, Filipinos, or blacks.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

OUTBREAK IN FRESH LOCALITY.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS DOING WELL.

POONA, SEPT. 13.

There were 91 cases and 79 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 95; in Ravivar 10 cases, 10 deaths; in Shanwar 9 cases, 3 deaths; in Kasba 20 cases, 16 deaths; in Sukerwar 5 cases, 8 deaths; in Somwar and Ganesh 6 cases each; in the Cantonment 11 cases, 7 deaths; in the Suburban area 2 cases, 1 death; in the District 34 cases, and 28 deaths.

The plague has also broken out at Khandalla, where eleven cases and six deaths were reported yesterday.

A numbers of dead rats have been found in Lanowli, where some cases have occurred in the bazaar.

In Valu, Bhor State, 6 cases and 10 deaths are reported.

Lieutenent Duncan, whose temperature yesterday was 100, and Mrs. Kennedy are progressing favourably. Major Welman and the others are also doing well.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A STEEPLECHASER.

A brown Australiann gelding, Oakleaf, belonging to Mr. Boulton, which was entered for the forthcoming steeplechases, fell down dead on the race-course whilst schooling. Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sandhurst, was riding him, but escaped unhurt. Oakleaf was good over sticks.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB COMPETITION.

NASIK, SEPT. 12.

No rain fell on Monday night, but on Tuesday morning the weather was rather threatening and it seemed as if the morning rounds would be played in a drizzle; but it cleared up, and the clouds and the breeze made the atmosphere cool. The ground was dry and in good condition for play.

The morning's competition was for the Club Cup, scratch, the eight lowest scores to play off by holes the match on subsequent days. The eight were:—Pechey 95; Young, 97; Plunkett, Rodgers, and Fry, 98 each; Captain Rogers, 99; Wroughton, 100; and MacDonald, 102. The handicap on this event was won by Young, gross score 97, less 6, nett 91; Captain Rogers coming in second with 99 minus 6, nett 93.

The ladies played the first round of the Handicap, Miss Moore coming in first with 51 less 6, nett 45; Miss Fredeux was second with 40 plus half of nine. The second round is to be played on Wednesday morning.

The morning's play decided the tie for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup: this was won by Mr. Plunkett, Nasik, who also secured it last year. His rounds were 45 and 53 less 4, nett 94; Mr. Pechey was second with 45 and 50, scratch, 95; Captain Hicks won the third prize with a score of 106 less 8, nett 98.

The weather remained fine all day. In the afternoon the first round of the Scratch Foursomes was played. Stiven and Fischer won from Lean and Love, four up and three to play. Wroughton and Fry beat Plunkett and Millett by one stroke. Hicks and Kellie succumbed to Nicholson and Rodgers, who were three up and two to play. Pechey and MacDonald secured their rounds with Young and Capt Rogers by eight up and six to play.

The Allied Pairs was played in two rounds of the Ladies' Course: the lady's prize was presented by the Collector of Nasik and the gentleman's prize was the entrance fees. Miss E. Plunkett and Mr. Varley secured the prizes with 93 nett; Miss Moore and Mr. Moore being second with 95.

THE GONDAL STATE TRIAL.

RAJKOTE, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Meruji, First Class Magistrate, Gondal, has framed charges under sections 409, 411, 420, 465, and 477, against Vahivatdar Hemchand, and committed him to the Sessions. He also passed an order that the accused be committed to jail. Mr. Fardunjee Pestonjee Taleyarkhan strongly opposed the latter order. He said that he never for a moment expected that the accused would be committed to the Sessions, or that the Magistrate would refuse to renew the bail bond. This was a shameful prosecution, and appeared to him to be the outcome of the party feeling of which he had heard so much since his arrival. He argued the question of bail for nearly two hours, and severely commented upon the charges as framed by the Magistrate. For instance, he said, a charge was framed under Section 409 because the accused was alleged to have removed certain blank pages from the Khata book in his possession and put them in another part of the same book. The Magistrate thought that this constituted a breach of trust by a public servant. Counsel remarked that it required no lawyer to say that this was ridiculous. Mr. Taleyarkhan cited the Tilak and Joliffe cases in support of his application for bail, and appealed to the Court's sense of justice and impartiality. There were many rumours in connection with this case, but he took no heed of them. If justice was to be done, the accused must be enlarged on bail. Eventually, the Judge, Mr. Bhagvanlal, without stating any reason, refused to grant bail. An application was made to the Huzur Court.

AN EARLY AND SEVERE WINTER.

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Unusual falls of snow on the higher ranges of the Himalayas and of rain in the Kashmir Valley are reported, and are believed to indicate an early and severe winter.

RETURN OF METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO SIMLA.

Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, is expected back from Kashmir at the end of the current month.

RAIN IN CENTRAL PROVINCES, MADRAS AND BOMBAY DECCAN.

NORTHERN BOMBAY AND RAJPUTANA RAINLESS.

The storm which has just crossed the coast from the Bay of Bengal has given light showers in the Central Provinces, while east winds connected with it are blowing up the Gangetic Plain and have brought rain as far as Chota Nagpur, in the plains, and Dehra Dun, in the hills. The whole of the Madras and the Bombay Deccan also continue to receive excellent rain; while Allahabad reports a shower. Northern Bombay, Raputana, and Southern Punjab, however, contine rainless; the only exception of importance in the famine-threatened area being Jodhpur, which has received half an inch of rain. This has been invaluable where it has fallen, but it seems unfortunately to have been merely a local thunderstorm.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, Bombay Command, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Major Jackson, 35th Battery, Karachi, proceeds home immediately to join the 85th Battery at Clonmel.

Captain Pasley, attached to the 18th Western Division, R. A., Bombay, is posted to the Regimental District Staff Artillery, Woolwich, and ordered home.

Captains Fisher, 7th Bombay Infantry, and Ramsay, I. M. S., and also Lieutenant Nuttall, 12th Bombay Infantry, are permitted to return to duty.

Captain Heyman, 21st Bombay Infantry, has six months' extension of leave at home.

On arrival in India, Captain Atkinson, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Command.

In succession to Majors Denne and Bethune and Lieutenant Cox, proceeding on Field Service to South Africa, Captain Iggulden, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort William; while Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, Assistant Military Secretary to Sir George Luck, acts as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command; and Lieutenant Grove, 1st Cheshires, becomes Station Staff Officer, Secunderabad.

THE EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE work of preparing for the despatch of the South African Contingent is in rapid progress. Out of the eighteen steamers chartered by Government, six are at present in Bombay, and the work of fitting up the first three transports, the Secundra, Booldana and Lalpoora, is being carried on expeditiously by the dock authorities. The first-named steamer conveys the 42nd Field Battery, now stationed at Ahmednagar.

It has been arranged that the Battery will leave Ahmednagar on the 15th instant in two troop trains via Deolali. The first train leaves at 9 p. m. on the 15th, conveying 3 officers, 5 chargers, 87 men, 3 guns, 96 horses and 165 maunds of baggage, and is expected to arrive at Prince's Dock at 5 a. m. on Sunday, the 17th instant. The second train will leave Ahmednagar at 10 p. m. on the same day, with two officers, five chargers, 90 men, 3 guns and 47 horses, and is timed to reach Prince's Dock, the place of embarkation, at 6 a. m. on Sunday. Soon after their arrival the work of shipping them on board will at once commence, and the Secundra will leave on Monday evening. The Secundra also carries half a Field Hospital. The Lalpoora which is now in Prince's Dock, where the work of fitting her up is being carried out, is timed to sail on Tuesday, the 19th instant, with the 21st Field Battery and British Field Hospital. The Booldana will leave on Wednesday, the 20th, with the 53rd Field Battery. The time of arrival of the 21st and 53rd Batteries in Bombay is not yet fixed. The s. s. Vadala, one of the transports taken up by Government, entered the Prince's Dock yesterday, where she is discharging her cargo, and thereafter will proceed to the Government Dockyard to be fitted up as a transport. The stores and provisions are being received at the Prince's Dock by the Commissariat Staff under the supervision of Captain Anderson.

A visit to the Government Dock Yard and the Princes Dock yesterday revealed the extent of the progress made. On the Secundra a crowd of carpenters were extremely busy erecting the fittings which are to provide for the accommodation of 179 horses, the same number of men, and 29 followers. On the upper deck provision is being made for 58 horses, while bath rooms are also being constructed there. The majority of the horses, however, are being stalled on the main deck, a separate stall being arranged for each animal and fitted with a zinc trough in front and a cushion against the vessel's side. In the forward part of the vessel on the main deck mess tables were being constructed for the accommodation of the troops. The whole work of converting the steamer for the purposes required was being actively carried on under the direction of Mr. King one of the officials of the Royal Indian Marine. Most of the fittings the authorities had on hand, but a great deal of alteration in them is required to comply with the new recommendations of the Transport and Remount Committee.

The Lalpoora and Buldana are being fitted up in exactly the same way as the Secundra. The former vessel, in the Princes Dock, was yesterday taking in coal, in addition to the work being carried out on her. She will carry 194 troops, 190 horses and ponies and 218 followers. The Buldana, which is at Mazagon, well convey 173 men and 169 horses. The s.s. Ellora, which will convey two Field Hospitals, and the veterinary Hospital wil be fitted up to accommodate 500 followers and natives, 195 mules, 9 horses and 62 rank and file.

The construction of the additional ramp outside the North walls of the Princes dock, was, yesterday afternoon, almost completed. Temporary kitchens for the native followers were also being constructed close to the North Gate. The work of emptying the "G & H" Sheds was progressing, and at the Jetty Shed the whole of which has been set apart for the reception of stores, a large number of labourers were engaged unloading the stores that had arrived. These comprised beef, mutton, sugar, rice, flour, gram, pickles, coffee mustard, tea, and other miscellaneous articles. The west side of the shed has been set apart for the provisions of the European troops, while the east side is to be taken up with the rations for the native followers, and the dead stock of the Field Hospitals. In addition to the other stores mentioned a large quantity of pressed hay has been received and has been stored in Messrs. Ralli Bros. large godown on the north side of the Dock.

The P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, it is understood, will convey the Headquarters staff, and will be fitted and utilised as an hospital ship at Natal.

On Friday railway accommodation for 350 mules was prepared and held in readiness at Peshawar, in accordance with urgent instructions for their despatch to Bombay. The Railway authorities have also received orders from the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to prepare at once and despatch eight special military trains: four to go to Sialkot and four to Jullundur Cantonment.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 11.

The evidence taken is similar to Thorpe's case. Mah Goon gave her evidence rationally. She seems much improved in her mental and physical condition. She said two soldiers seized her on the road and dragged her up the hill where seven soldiers committed the offence. She had never been to the barracks and solicited soldiers.

The evidence to-day was mainly devoted to the past life and character of Mah Goon of which the authorities have a very full record.

THE CASE AGAINST JOHNSON.

Private illiam Johnson, Royal West Kents, was put on his trial to-day before the Recorder and a Special Jury. Mr. Fox, Government Advocate, went into the facts of the case at length. He then said it had been ruled that, in consequence of inducements held out by the Commanding Officer, the statements made to the officers of the regiment and before the Court of Enquiry could not be put in; but that the present accused had made a statement before the Cantonment Magistrate, he being the only one who did so. In that statement the accused admitted having had criminal relations with the woman In the present case, therefore, the evidence for the prosecution would be the evidence of Sullivan and accused's statement before Major Wyllie. Counsel continued—"Referring to the letter to the 'Pioneer', published locally, I daresay many of you have already read a warning note. You have perhaps heard that the prisoners' mouths have been closed so far. You have heard the Latin maxim 'Audi alteram partem.' As to the first that is a clap-trap. In England it used to be said by the counsel for the defence that prisoners' mouths were closed. That was so. In England a prisoner could not make a statement to the court. But by a recent Act this is altered. In this country, it has never been the case that prisoners' mouths have been closed." Later on Counsel said:—"I quite admit prisoners' mouths have been closed. They have been very tightly closed, not by reason of any law, but by reason of a conspiracy on the part of those who knew what happened on this occasion. Their mouths were opened on the 13th and 14th June in consequence of Sullivan's evidence and an inducement of the Commanding Officer. On June 23rd their mouths were about to be opened to the Cantonment Magistrate, but under the advice of the officers of the regiment they were closed again. Hear the other side. That is what we, the prosecution, have from the first been trying to get before the jury. We have been unable to do this by reason of various principles of law which shut out the actual statements made by the other side; but in this case I hope you will hear the other side, and hear the other side fully. The defence are now in a position to call not only all the other accused, but also one who has had the good fortune to have escaped a conviction. The sole issue in this case of Johnson is whether the woman was a consenting party or not."

A YEAR OF PARSEE PROGRESS.

TO-MORROW marks the close of the Zoroastrian year, and the Parsees celebrate their New Year's Day on Friday. The chief characteristics of the race are their charity and benevolence. We have noted from year to year their progress in all departments of life and their growing prosperity, notwithstanding adverse circumstances which have prevailed for the last few years owing to the outbreak of plague, and the spread of famine in most districts in the Bombay Presidency. Every year they give away lakhs of rupees in benefactions, and the past Zoroastrian year was not behind hand in this respect; for there were no less than Rs. 12,00,000 spent for charitable and utilitarian purposes. Not only do the Parsees bestow charities during thier natural lives but they make provision for charity after their death and after the demise of their near relatives. In conformity with their religious tenets, they bestow large sums of money on the third day after the death of a person, and during the past year Rs. 1,50,000 were distributed in various ways either in pursuance of the wishes of the deceased person or according to the discretion of his surviving relations. It is no wonder, therefore, that during the last year the munificent sum of Rs. 8,00,000 was disbursed in erecting religious and charitable buildings, such as fire-temples, towers of silence, medical dispensaries, schools, &c. To give a few instances, we may mention that Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart, gave Rs. 10,000 in his own name for a dispensary in the Nasik District, Rs. 23,500 in the name of his late daughter Bai Ratanbai, wife of Mr Framjee Dorabjee Panday, for building an asylum for poor Parsis, and Rs. 4,000 for a school for their children, and Rs. 10,000 for accessories thereto, all maintained by a committee formed for this object. For adding a wing to the Parsi Lying in Hospital on the Esplanade, Bai Pherozebai, widow of the late Mr. N. Jehangir Wadia, gave Rs. 30,000. Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw of Karachi, set aside Rs. 2,000 for a feast to poor Parsis of that city once a year on the anniversary day of his deceased wife. The sum of Rs. 7,500 was given by Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., to the Poona Camp Education Society for building a school there. Mr. Bomonjee Hormusjee Generalna placed the sum of Rs. 10,000 in the hands of trustees in memory of his deceased wife and his late daughter with a request that out of the interest accruing thereon, the poor Iranis housed in the Cnawpati Parsi Asylum should be provided with two meals a day on the anniversary of the deaths of these two ladies, and also that after the death of the donor, they may be similarly treated. Sir D. M. Petit gave another sum of Rs. 10,000 for feeding the sick animals stabled in the Sakarbai Hospital at Parel. The late Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Mody, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, spent Rs. 12,000 for building a house for poor Parsis near Tardeo. For erecting a tower of silence for Parsis at Mahableshwar, the sum of Rs. 7,000 was subscribed by Mrs. Goolbai Hormusjee N. Vakil; Rs. 2000, Mr. Shaparjee Eduljee Chenoy, Rs. 1,300, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Rs. 500 (in memory of his late wife) Mr. Pherozeshah B. R. Mody, Rs. 300, &c. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney gave away Rs. 10,000 for building a school at Khetwady in the name of his father. Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., placed the sum of Rs 34,000 in the hands of Government for establishing an eye-hospital in Ahmedabad to be called after his name. Sir D M. Petit and the members of his family subscribed Rs. 14,000 for building an asylum for poor Zoroastrians to be let to them at nominal rents. Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Setna has established a fund for presenting a gold medal, every alternate year, to a successful student in the Zend school in the name of the late high priest, Shums-ul-Ulma Dastur Peshotan Behramjee Sanjana. Bai Avabai Framji D. Petit gave Rs. 2,600 for erecting a building near the tower of silence at Surat for the accommodation of the officiating priests. There are other items of charity expended during the year such as follows:—Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw C.I.E. of Karachi, Rs. 5,000 to the fund for Bai Behmanbai School at Poona; Rs. 17,200 were raised for commemorating the name of the third Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I.; Rs. 29,000 were collected in the name of the late Dr. K N. Bahadurjee; Rs. 4,500 were raised to afford relief to poor Parsis reduced to distress owing to plague; Rs. 5,600 for building a travellers' bungalow at Tavri, near Nowsari; 5,100 for a religious body known as Bazma Jasan Roze Hormuzd. On solemn occasions like, third day's ceremony, the large sum of Rs. 1 58,000 was set aside for charity by different persons.

As regards charitable and religious buildings Rs. 40,000 were collected for erecting a new fire-temple at Nowsari; a charitable dispensary at Andheri was established by Bai Pherozbai, widow Mr. Nasarvanji Jehangir Wadia, at a cost of Rs. 55,000. The late Bai Dinbai Petit purchased a four-storeyed house on the Girgaum Main Road, near Thakoredwar, for Rs. 82,000 and fitted it up for the accommodation of poor Parsi families at a further cost of Rs. 15,000, charging each family the nominal rent of eight annas a month. Rs. 11,000 were spent in building a tower of silence at Ilav, in the Surat District. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., (now in England), built a new fire-temple at Dhobi Talao, in place of two old ones. A fund is being organized at Billimora for building a tower of silence there, and already Rs. 8,000 have been subscribed. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla spent Rs. 32,000 for establishing a fire temple at Lanowli, where the Parsi population is daily increasing and to meet their spiritual wants, this religious gift was given by him. At the consecration of this sacred place, large numbers of people from Bombay, Khandala, Poona and adjacent towns were invited to be present. They were comfortably lodged and fed. Mr. Cowasjee intends to build a tower of silence at Lanowli, with the help of other people, if need be. The Framjee Dinshaw Petit Parsi Sanatorium is now being built on Khumbala Hill at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, in the presence of the elite of Bombay, and with great pomp and circumstance, on 24th February 1899. Bai Awabai Framjee Petit has spent Rs. 3,100 for building a residence for two priests at Surat, near a tower of silence, to say nightly prayers, in memory of her deceased mother, Bai Dinbai Petit.

In the matter of honours and decorations, the palm should be given to Khan Bahadur Dr. H. N. Chowksy, of the Arthur Road Hospital, who has been decorated with the insignia of "Cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy," which confers on him an Italian Knighthood. Messrs. Dhunjibhoy Fakirjee, Eduljee Dinshaw and Khursedjee Rustomjee (Dewan of Rutlem) were honoured with C.I.E.; Dustoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana was created a Shams-ul-Ulama. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on Messrs. Darasha R. Chichgar, Byramjee Bamonjee Patel and other gentlemen. About a half dozen Parsis were created Khan Sahebs, for services in connection with the plague. Khan Bahadur Furdoonjee Taraporewalla has been appointed Superintending Engineer, Northern Division,—which is the first instance in which a native has been elevated to that high post. Mr. Kersaspjee Rustomjee Dadachanjee was for a time nominated Dewan of Baroda. Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel acted for a short time as Legal Remembrancer, and as acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes. Dr. Nowrojee Byramjee Darabsett has been appointed Health Officer at Bangalore. Dr. E. M. Damla and Dr. Eduljee Palonjee Frenchman have been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonels in the Madras Medical Service. Lieut. Dinshaw Khambata has been promoted to be a Captain in the Poona Volunteer Rifles. Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji Karaka has been transferred to the Karachi Customs as Collector. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit has been nominated an additional member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. Messrs. Keki Mistry and Byramji Billimoria have been raised to a Captaincy in the Body-Guard of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

In the educational department, four young Parsis have successfully passed the solicitors' examination, and eight as barristers-at-law. Mr. Byramji Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Mehta has passed his examination as an Indian Civil Servant; he also holds the degree of LL. B. and is a barrister-at-law as well. Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kaikhasro Patak has passed the Indian Civil Service examination. Five Parsi girls have passed their previous examination; and four Parsi young girls have obtained diplomas as Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery. Eight Parsi youths have gained their degrees in the M. A. examination. For the Subordinate Judge's office, twelve young Parsis have qualified themselves; and twenty-four have passed in the London Civil Service Accountancy. Seven young Parsis have obtained diplomas for L. M. and S. degree. At the Trinity College examination for European music held in Bombay, Miss Avabai Shapurji Sorabji Jussawala has obtained the necessary certificate, and Miss Bhikhaiji Palumkote for that of proficiency in piano-playing. Fourteen ladies have successfully competed for the matriculation examination. The most successful lady student is Miss Meherbai Nanabhoy Khategat (printer) who has obtained the following prizes:—A scholarship in the Medical Woman for India Fund, Lady Reay Gold Medal, Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormusji Kama, Gold Medal and Queen Empress Silver Medal. Next comes Mr. Burjorji Eduiji Wacha, who has gained the James Berkley Gold Medal in his L. C. E. examination and the Jamsetji Dorabji Naigamvala Prize.

The most noticeable feature in the social life of the Parsees was the princely offer of thirty lacs of Rupees made by Mr. J. N. Tata for the purpose of enabling University past graduates to further prosecute their studies for developing the resources of this country and for making new discoveries in science and arts. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta has been elected an honorary member of the Bar Library Club of Calcutta, the only other such member being Sir Francis Pollock. In the Madras Arts Exhibition, Mr. M. F. Pithavala carried off the Madras Governor's Prize for an original painting; and Miss Shirinbai Manchershaw Framji Unvala gained a First Class certificate for a picture in crayon; and at the Bombay Exhibition Miss J. C. Nazir, a prize for a portrait of a still life.

Before the Currency Committee, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha and the late Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal gave their evidence in England. Ervad Nasarvanji Barjorjee Desai was presented with a gold watch and chain by the Society for Research in the Zoroastrian religion. Mr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy, Lance Corporal of the second Battalion of the B. B. Railway Volunteer Rifles, was honoured by Government with the present of a gold watch and chain. Dr. Jehangir C. Jehangir was elected a member of the International Otological Congress, in recognition of his proficiency in the treatment of ear and throat diseases; so was Dr. Hirjibhoy Jehangir Dadyseth.

In the death roll, we notice the names of several eminent persons: Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, Ph. D.D., Dastoor Dr. Jamaspji Minecherjee, Messrs. Mervanjee Rustomjee Dalal, Ratanjee Shapurjee Chothia, H. J. Rustomjee, Shapurjee Jivanjee Talukdar, Ardesir S. Dastur Kamdin, &c.

There were 1,134 births among the Parsis during the year, showing a reduction of nealy 250 as compared with the average of the last few years. There were 236 marriages; and there were 1,675 deaths during the year, whereas 1,884 were recorded in the preceding twelve months.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 11.

THE first event (handicap) was played off on Monday morning. The weather was bright but cloudy, the ground, except where pools of water were left from Saturday night's rain, was in excellent condition, the putting greens were rough and long putting was difficult. There were nineteen entries. The play of most of the competitors was very even. 12 players came in with net scores within 10 of the winner, Mr. Fry of Belgaum, whose score was 97 scratch; Mr. Pechey, Bombay, being second with 99, also scratch; Messrs. Nicholson, Bombay, 103-2, nett 101, and Plunket, Nasik, 105-4, nett 101, tied for third place. Messrs. Stiven, Bombay, 102 scratch, Dr. MacDonald, Bombay, 104-2, nett 102, and Mr. Low, Bombay, 107-5, nett 102, tied for fifth place. The following are the individual scores:—

	Hdcp.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Gross Score.	Nett.
Fry	Scr	47	50	97	97a
Pechey	Scr	48	51	99	99b
Nicholson	—2	55	48	103	101
Plunket	—4	53	52	105	101
Stiven	Scr	53	49	102	102
Macdonald	—2	51	53	104	102
Love	—5	52	55	107	102
Rodgers	—2	51	54	105	103
Young	—5	58	50	108	103
Hicks	—6	53	56	109	103
Lean	—6	60	49	103	103
Wroughton	Scr	56	50	106	106
Rogers (Capt)	—3	54	56	110	107
Acklom	—8	56	61	117	109
Henderson	—5	61	54	115	110
Alcock	—11	63	59	122	111
Pearson	Scr	59	55	114	114
Jones	—14	77	68	145	131
Varley	—8	69	72	141	133

a 1st prize. b 2nd prize.

The ladies' first event was also a handicap; prizes the entrance fees. Six competed. The winner was Miss Fredoux, of Bombay, with a scratch score of 97. Mrs. Montgomery, of Nagpur, second, with gross score of 106 less 4, nett 102.

	Hdcp.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Gross Score.	Nett.
Miss Fredoux	Scr	41	53	97	97a
Mrs Montgomery	—4	52	54	106	102b
Miss Moore	—11	57	58	115	104
Miss Plunket	—14	63	57	120	106
Mrs Jones	—12	68	66	134	122
Miss E. Plunket	—16	71	67	138	122

a 1st prize. b 2nd prize.

Rain kept off all day and the afternoon's competition was played in splendid weather. This event was for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup (Handicap). The winner taking the cup. The second score gaining two-thirds of the entrance fees, and the third-one third. For this, three men tied. Messrs. Pechey, Hicks and Plunket coming in with net scores of 92. The week being so full, it was suggested that the next morning's first round should decide the tie, but the committee decided that it should be played off to-morrow Tuesday morning.

	Hdcp.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Gross Score.	Nett.
Pechey	scr	46	46	92	92a
Hicks	—8	53	47	100	92a
Plunket	—4	48	48	96	92a
Nicholson	—2	47	51	98	96
Henderson	—8	51	53	104	96
Fry	scr	51	48	99	99
Steven	scr	51	49	100	100
Alcock	—12	59	55	114	102
Acklom	—10	59	56	115	105
Wroughton	scr	54	52	106	106
Young	—5	57	56	113	107
Macdonald	—4	52	59	111	107
Love	—5	64	49	113	108
Millett	—10	60	59	119	109
Pearson	—8	61	58	119	111
Rodgers	—2	58	56	114	112
Jones	—16	72	57	129	113
Rogers (Cap)	—5	63	59	122	117
Varley	—14			retired.	
Lean	—6			retired.	

a Tied for the Cup.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, SEPT. 10.

THE rains are still holding off in Nagpur and anxiety is growing daily. The Ambhajheri tank, which supplies the Nagpur City with potable water, is already showing signs that the famine is not far distant. The Municipality, conjointly with the Deputy Commissioner, have warned the public to economize the taps which are opened at certain hours. The wells in and around are being cleansed and purified.

A colossal monument has been erected, made of Chunar stone, to the memory of the officers of the Central Provinces Commission who died at their posts during the recent famine. The cross which is about 12 feet in height, having a massive square base raised on two steps, and on two sides of the base are let into the stone, one on each side, fine large marble slabs. On one of these is the following touching inscription:—To the memory of the officers of the C. P. who sacrificed their lives to their duty in the struggle to save life during the great famine of 1896-97. This monument is erected by their friends and fellow-countrymen in England and India, 1899." On the other slab are the following names:—Oswald Geo. Arthur, I.C.S. Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore; Charles William Burn, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Damoh; Alan Colquhoun Duff, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore; Geo. Alfred Jones, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Raipur; Charles Octavius Leefe, P.W.D., Executive Engineer, Raipur; Henry Hamilton Moore, I. S. C. Lieutenant, 14th M. N. Infantry; Henry Erasmus Norman, Lieutenant, 2nd M. N. Infantry; Henry Holsted Priest, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore; Henry Reginald Byrne Sherwood, C.P. Police, Assistant D.S.P., Damoh."

The plague unfortunately still continues in Nagpur City, and the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 2nd September, 1899, was 133 against 114 and 132 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 86. The mortality from plague is shown as 16, 25 from fever and 16 from bowel complaints against 5, 25 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 68·7 per mille per annum against 51·6, the mean of the last 3 years. The total number of births registered was 14·4; the ratio of birth 14·2 per mille per annum.

The head-quarter offices of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have at last received final orders to be in readiness with bag and baggage to start for Calcutta during the course of next month.

The B.-N. Ry. Rifles have decided to hold their annual camp of exercise in January next on the same lines as the last camp, though it is not definitely settled where the camp will be held; most probably it will be between Raipur and Bilaspur.

Mrs. Ibbetson, wife of the Chief Commissioner, together with other ladies of the station, left on Thursday evening for Pachmarhi, the Elysium of the Central Provinces. I hear that our Chief Commissioner will soon join her there, and in all probability will not come back to these Provinces, but hand over the affairs to Mr. Fraser at Pachmarhi. Mr. Fraser's advent to these Provinces is awaited with eagerness, and the Natives believe that in the event of famine he will be able to tide over the difficulties by reason of his knowledge of the country, people, and their wants, which he has studied for the last 30 years.

DRAMATIC RECITALS AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. KENYON MUSGRAVE and Miss Barbara Fenn, assisted by Messrs. H. D'Arcy and George Stanley, on Monday evening gave a series of dramatic recitals in the Novelty Theatre. The programme comprised three scenes from "The Sign of the Cross;" the Courtship of Anne, from Richard III.; the one act comedy-drama "My Friend Jarlet," and the farce "Browne the Martyr." The programme drew together a fairly large audience and the performances were admirable. In "The Sign of the Cross" the acting of the scene given was very fine throughout, Mr. Musgrave as *Marcus* being particularly excellent. Miss Fenn, who duplicated the characters of *Mercia* and *Berennia*, was also very good, and proved herself to be an emotional actress of much power. In the lighter items of the programme the whole of the artistes were good. The only drawback to the entertainment was the lengthy and wearisome waits between the scenes, on account of which the performance was not over until a late hour. The programme will be repeated this evening.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

NOTES ON FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

THE SWIMMING SEASON.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

A DISCUSSION is being carried on in various journals in regard to the Test matches of the future. There have been five Test matches, so called, this season, and four of them have been drawn. This is admitted on all hands to be extremely unsatisfactory There is a great variety of opinion as to the direction in which to look for a reform. The notion of some cricket reformers would seem to be that the number of matches should be reduced from five to three, and that play should run on either over four days or till a finish is reached, even if it take a week. The first suggestion may be accepted, but there are obvious drawbacks to the second. In the first place, the county matches would be thrown out of joint, and it is the county matches that are the mainstay of cricket in this country. For the principal counties it would mean some additional days carved from the season. That would certainly be objectionable, for we are fond of our county contests. Some people are even old-fashioned enough to prefer witnessing a Lancashire and Yorkshire match to a meeting between England and Australia. Then, also, if the game were played over an indefinite number of days the character of the cricket would undergo a change, and that a change very much for the worse. With time in front of them, the batsmen would take no risks, and we should no doubt have hours of intolerable blocking, just as we had this season in the Test match at Nottingham, when the Australians went in first and played with a deliberation which seemed to indicate not that they had three days in front of them, but a month or so. The abolition of the time limit would further prevent us from witnessing such a glorious display of hard hitting as that of Mr. A. MacLaren, the England captain, at Lord's and of the men who followed him. There would be no need to hurry the pace in the hope—a vain hope it proved at Lord's—of giving the other side time enough in which to be beaten. One would rather have an hour of the hitting of MacLaren or Ranjitsinhji in a crisis such as we had at Lord's than dwell for a day on the placid methods which would unquestionably be adopted if time were of no account.

Why, it may be asked, should there be a time limit here and no time limit in Australia? It certainly seems, at the first blush, anomalous. It is, however, a matter partly of climate and partly of varying conditions. In England it is infrequent that we have a summer such as this has been. For the great part of the season the wickets have been hard as iron, and all the glory of the game has rested with the batsmen. Next summer may be wet, and then our Rhodeses will have their turn. The average summer is very different indeed from what this has been. We have both rain and shine, instead of a perpetual shine, and under these ordinary conditions three days are in general long enough for a match to be brought to a conclusion. But in Australia to apportion three days to a match would be absurd. There is sunshine and a hard wicket all the season through. With great players on the opposing sides there would be no possible finish to any match. The season, again, extends over a much longer period than it does here, and there are no county contests to trouble one's head about. Looking back on the records, one sees that three days have in general been sufficient to determine an encounter. Three days will probably do in future. It is not to be imagined that all summers will be like this summer, or that England will always be handicapped in fast bowling as she is to-day.

For contradictions in cricket form the present season would be hard to beat. Cases innumerable can be quoted showing how frequently and unexpectedly the unlooked for has happened. Take the experience of Warwickshire during the past week. At Bristol they met the Gloucester eleven minus the valuable aid of Townsend, and were beaten decisively by ten wickets. After this they were visited by Kent, whom they defeated by seven wickets. And in their previous match Kent had vanquished the Australians! Moreover, they had a good team at Edgbaston, so that there was little excuse to offer for their overthrow. W. M. Bradley, who had bowled absolutely without result against Australia, again proved expensive, his four wickets costing 123 runs.

Yorkshire have never forfeited their claim to the title of champions, and seem likely to retain it at the end of the season. Whether they take the field in full force or with some of their best men away makes little difference; they either manage to win or avoid their flag being lowered. As for runs they can make an apparently illimitable number. Within the past week they knocked up 847, which added to the 704 against Surrey makes a total of 1,547 in three consecutive engagements in three innings only. Anybody can work out the average per wicket for himself. It is a prodigious performance, and shows that as a batting side Yorkshire is tremendously strong. The Surrey, Hampshire, and Nottingham bowlers will bear our statement out, we are sure.

In the Hampshire match on the Bradford Ground there were several notable absentees, Lord Hawke, F. S. Jackson, Rhodes, and Denton on the one side, and Major Poore and Captain Bradford on the other. The gallant soldiers have done with cricket for the season, their leave of absence having expired. The Major especially will be missed, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that no one can come within miles of his batting average, which, like the ham on the greasy pole, defies every attempt to reach it. It will ever remain a mystery for future historians of the game why a man with the superb average of 91·28 for 21 innings was not chosen to represent England against Australia. No valid reason has yet been forthcoming, but we rather fancy the Major's military duties had something to do with it.

Fortune has favoured Yorkshire in giving them the choice of innings, which, on the cast-iron wickets of the past few weeks has been no small advantage. How they have appreciated it has been shown by their great pile of runs. Their earlier batsmen did not get hold of the Hampshire attack, but this was more than atoned for subsequently, the southern bowling being knocked about. One of the most pleasing features of the batting was the captial 51 by Pollitt, who made his bow to the public. He hails from Chickenley, and is acting as professional to the Hitchin and Three Counties Asylum Club. It takes a good man to please Yorkshire critics, but he did it, his runs being put together in good style, and apparently without anything approaching the nature of a chance. He should prove useful some day.

Few noblemen do more for cricket than the Earl of Ellesmere, whose fondness for the game is very pronounced. Rather singularly, four of his sons share their father's affection for the summer pastime, and do very well in local cricket. Lord Brackley is a very fair batsman indeed, and the Hon. T. and the Hon. F. Egerton play a good straight bat, and often make runs. Then there is the Hon. W. Egerton, who, although not much of a batsman, is a useful change bowler. Last week Earl Ellesmere had his usual cricket matches, and very enjoyable functions they were. In the first game, that against Mr. Stanning's team, Mold, Cuttell, Smith, Tyldesley, and Ward were all playing and had a good time of it, as the Earl always treats professionals very well. Alec Watson was on the visiting team, and Alan Hill and R. G. Barlow stood umpires, so that past and present generations were well represented. Unfortunately the weather for this Worsley Cricket Week has always proved wet, and this season was no exception to the rule.

The relative cost of Second Division League football and that of the Southern League seems just now to be concerning certain people who have elected to take Woolwich Arsenal as the standard on one side and "one of the average teams of the South" as representative of the other. When it is remembered that the Arsenal people have recently launched out and equipped themselves with a galaxy of stars "regardless of cost," whilst, on the other hand, such teams as Southampton, Millwall, and the Bristol clubs are left in the background, the artlessness of this innocent comparison will be appreciated. Everything said about the costliness of Mr. H. Bradshaw's new proteges may be perfectly true; but the point is whether the comparison is fair—whether the Arsenal represents the average of the Second Division, and whether, on the other side, clubs like Southampton an be ignored.

It may be true "the nine ex-First Division men" signed by Woolwich "have cost in transfers a sum which will make a big hole in a thousand pound note"; but how much do these people suppose the other clubs in the Second Division have spent? It is doubtful whether their new acquisitions have cost them an average of £100 each. Glancing over the list of men signed on, we are inclined to say the average does not top £50. But is that the point? Woolwich Arsenal and Luton considered the question raised at the close of last season as to whether it was worth their while to remain associated with the League. They elected to stand by the League, and the fact that Woolwich Arsenal people have acted as they have done shows that they not only conceive the game to be worth the candle, but that, regarded as a means of entry into the first class of modern football, a position in the Second Division of the League is a valuable asset.

With one or two notable exceptions, the Yorkshire clubs in the Northern Union appear to be recruiting their strength with purely local talent for the coming season. A sensational paragraph or two has emanated from the Llanelly district as to poaching attempts by one of the powerful clubs, but it is quite certain that as a general rule Welsh football goods are to be severely left alone. Here, for instance, is a list of new men signed on by the Leeds Parish Church Club, which is a fair sample of several lists:— Clegg, half-back, late of the defunct Morley Club; Kilmartin, a half-back from Otley St. Joseph's; Pickering, of Heckmondwike; Flesher, of the Otley R. U. Club; Dews, of Ossett; and Smithson, of Ravensthorpe, the last four all being forwards. It will be seen that all these names have been recruited locally, and as the Leeds Parish Church Club have experimented considerably with the Welsh article in former years, the change is not without significance. It is said that Loughlin, the old Ossett and Yorkshire county half, who last year played a good game with the Churchmen, has not yet signed on, and is considered a doubtful starter.

A Lancashire League official affirms that the prospects of that organisation are brighter than for some years, and that as a whole the clubs will be stronger. He says certain of the teams have paid very big figures for their men, and will have to be reckoned with as the season progresses. Wigan County, Chorley, and Southport Central have had to run the gauntlet of attempted poaching on the part of both first and second division League clubs, and what is meant by paying big figures will be understood when it is known that certain men like Ostick, of Chorley, and Atherton, of Wigan, found it more to their advantage to stay with their old clubs than to go to those who made them decidedly good financial offers.

Although we have two swimmers who have expressed a desire to emulate the great feat of Captain Webb in swimming the English Channel, the probabilities are that only one will make the attempt during the present season. Both have during the week given us fine samples of their staying powers. Holbein, better known on the cycling track, exercised himself in the Solent on Monday, starting about eight o'clock in the morning, and finishing about the same time in the evening. He was in the water just twelve hours, and calculated he had swum about forty-six miles altogether. He finished off the Isle of Wight coast. From time to time he was fed, and one of those in the boat accompanying him occasionally took short swims with him, whilst he was favoured by the elements. This performance exceeds his remarkable and recent effort in the Thames. The main object of last Monday's swim was to gain some experience of the tides, and in this Holbein by the course taken was fairly successful, and his present intention is to attempt the Channel next year. The other aspirant to Channel fame, Frank Holmes, the Birmingham swimmer, has for some weeks past been training off the south coast, and on Friday morning was to have made his great effort, but the elements were against the project, and it stands posptoned until the next neap tides, which are about a fortnight off. Holmes made a splendid attempt last year, and had almost accomplished his object when he was compelled to relinquish the effort. Seeing he could not attempt to carry out his project on Friday last, Holmes started in the early morning for a long swim taking a header from a lugger about a mile from the Dover beach. He experienced a rough and broken sea, and had a very trying time of it, but swam on pluckily until opposite Walmer Castle. By the time this point was reached the ebb tide had set in, and it was decided to return. When Dover Castle was reached Holmes got into his boat apparently none the worse. He was in the water over eight hours, and it was calculated that by the course taken he had covered 25 miles. Holmes is possessed of remarkable physique and stamina, and is said to have very exceptional powers of endurance in sea swimming. There is no doubt that in Holmes and Holbein we have two of the most remarkable swimmers of the season, and there appears to be little doubt entertained that, given a favourable opportunity, either is capable of swimming the Channel.

The Buxton Lawn tennis tournament was only very lightly interfered with by the wet weather. The entry was not only a big one but of good class, some of the best players of the day being engaged, more particularly among the ladies. In the open single (the Derbyshire championship) a very interesting game resulted from the meeting of D. Davy and J. B. "Topham," the the Lancashire player having ultimately to acknowledge defeat by 7 5, 6 8, 6 4. The Yorkshireman, however, succumbed in the semi-final against D. G. "Homes," the long left-handed Irishman only allowing his opponent to secure two games. On the other side of the draw S. H. Smith (the holder) encountered little opposition until the semi-final, when he met G W. "Stanhope." But the Leicestershire cricketer has had very little practice this season, and although the courts were by no means in favour of Smith, he was, nevertheless, returned an easy winner. This brought him against "Homes" in the final, but he could not repeat the performance, and lost the match and the championship by two sets (6 3, 6 3) to love. In the same event for ladies Miss Robb cccasioned some surprise by easily defeating Mrs. Durlacher (the holder) in the semi-final. In the other half Mrs. "Stanhope" only defeated Mrs. Pickering after a protracted struggle by 7 5, 8 6. She was drawn to play Miss Martin in the semi-final, but had a walk over. In the final for the championship Miss Robb won by 6 3, 6 3.

In the men's open doubles H. W. Carlton and "Homes" disposed of "Topham" and Davy in the semi-final, but lost to "Stanhope" and Smith in the final. In the All-England doubles championship for ladies some splendid contests resulted. Miss Hill and Miss Garfit went down before Mrs. "Stanhope" and Mrs. Pickering, a similar fate befalling Miss Martin and Miss Robb at the hands of Mrs. Durlacher and Miss Steedman. The latter were succesful in the final, which was remakable for long rest from the back of the court between Mrs. "Stanhope" and Mrs. Durlacher, usually finished off by a smart kill at the net by Miss Steedman or Mrs. Pickering, both of whom lost few opportunities of scoring. In the mixed Carlton end Miss Steedman had to strike their colours to Smith and Mrs. Pickering, whilst Mr and Mrs. "Stanhope" proved much too strong for "Topham" and Miss Garfit. The final, therefore, lay between Smith and Mrs Pickering and Mr and Mrs "Stanhope," and the last named pair won after a hard struggle. The class A handicap found E. N. Carlton and E. Yatman in the final. Yatman had defeated "Stanhope" somewhat easily in the previous round, but found Carlton too good for him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th September, 1899.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant, and posted to No. 2 Company No. 4 Sub-division:—No. 656 Gr. R. Robinson.

2. The following drills will take place to-morrow Thursday:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—At 6-45 a.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)—At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

3. The following Government Resolution is published for information:—Lieut J Fairclough is granted 6 months leave to England on private affairs from the 26th August 1899.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Regimental Dance—The last monsoon Cinderella will be held on the 23rd instant. Non-member tickets can only be obtained through members. Dress—Mess or evening.

Further particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS vs. 18TH R. A.

A MATCH between these teams was played last evening on the Cooperage Ground before a large attendance of spectators. The Rovers opened the attack, and within two minutes from the start Strang had scored. Thereafter, however, the Artillery had the best of a good game and Haggerty put on two goals. The game thus ended in a victory for the soldiers by two to one. The Rovers were without the services of Parker, and in the second half had to play ten men owing to a prominent player getting hurt.

HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of your correspondents, writing under date the 4th instant, on the comparative merits of Parsee and Hindoo cricket, is so much elated with the recent performances of the Hindoos that he seems to imagine the latter can put a team in the field to match the Parsees, or even the European Presidency eleven. I admit that the Hindoos have this season shown up better than heretofore in matches with some petty clubs; but they should not yet consider themselves equal—let alone superior—to the Parsee or Presidency eleven. Brag, under any circumstances, is unsportsmanlike; but to cackle over small victories is purely childish. If, after the Hindoos have beaten all the principal local clubs, they will then challenge the Parsees, I am sure the latter would be only too glad to take up the gauntlet. At present, I fear, it would be a mere waste of time and a disappointment to the gallery.—Yours, &c.,

D. F. B.

Victoria Terminus, Sept. 9.

PROTECTION AGAINST PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears from a telegram that Miss Murphy, a European nurse on plague duty in the Civil Hospital, Belgaum, died of plague after being ill for five days. There is no reason as to why nurses, and others who have to work in Plague Hospitals, should not protect themselves against the fell disease by using prophylactic remedies that are available.

I have show in my previous letter, which was published in your issue of the 10th ultimo, how medical men, nurses and menials, numbering in all 170 persons and working in Plague Hospitals in the Baroda territory, were able to protect themselves to a very great extent by daily using plague preventive pills (each containing quinine, grains 2, ipecacuanha, grain 1-4, camphor, grains 1-4, and carbolic acid m. 1-4); none of them having fallen victims to the disease, though three of them were more or less attacked by it, but subsequently cured. One nurse, who is not included in the above number, died of plague, but she had never taken the pills. This clearly shows that the pills enable one to resist the disease.

There have been several instances at Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, etc., where nurses, medical men, etc., attached to Plague Hospitals, have been carried off by the epidemic.

It is advisable for those whose duty brings them in contact with plague patients, as well as for people of plague-stricken localities, to make use of the pills. Two pills should be daily taken, one in the morning and another in the evening.

In the letter in question I recommended daily burning of fresh nim leaves, so as to produce dense smoke in houses as a precaution against plague.

In the Pharmacopœia of India it is stated that the seeds of nim contain bitter oil, which is reported by Dr. A. Hunter to be an insecticide. Nim leaves have a peculiar smell, which is due to some volatile substance contained in them. Since the oil of the seeds is an insecticide, it is very likely that the volatile substance is also an insecticide, and so it may destroy plague germs in every nook and corner of the house in which nim leaves are burnt. Smoke of the said leaves destroys the smell of sewage and other liquids giving off a bad smell when they are allowed to be well-acted upon by it. All this goes to prove the value of buring nim leaves.—Yours, etc.,

B.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	31	51	33	97	39	14	33	91
Tuesday, Sept. 12th	0	16	0	349	0	14	0	34
Total	31	67	34	46	39	28	34	25
Total fall to Sept. 12th, 1898.	74	59	70	58	74	13	68	85
Total fall to Sept. 12th. 1897.	70	80	66	45	73	48	61	45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	95	24
10th September, 1899	0	6
Total	95	30

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	83
Sunday, 10th September, 1899	0	0
Total	27	83
Total up to 10th September, 1898	58	26
Total up to 10th September, 1897	56	9

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·681	Calm	2	103·1	79·1	44	...	5·49	—10·60
Sirsa	29·693	SW	2	108·3	82·1	37	..	2·19	—9·46
Delhi	29·724	ESE	5	100·7	81·5	66	...	10·94	—12·77
Agra	29·721	SE	5	101·0	82·9	69	...	21·83	—2·21
Cawnpore	29·737	SSE	1	96·3	80·1	77	...	39·60	...
Allahabad	29·725	ENE	8	94·6	78·3	85	0·11	37·24	+5·21
Jhansi	29·710	E	4	99·3	82·2	80	...	27·77	—5·57
Jacobabad	29·614	Calm.	2	107·4	75·1	51	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi	29·744	WNW	13	89·4	78·2	75	...	0·09	—5·87
Jeypore	29·732	ENE	3	105·7	80·6	60	...	10·76	—13·76
Ajmere	29·712	SE	3	104·4	83·0	54	..	8·84	—10·01
Deesa	29·743	NW	12	104·1	78·5	67	...	1·15	—22·11
Ahmedabad	29·747	N	4	99·7	79·6	67	...	4·76	...
Bhuj	29·757	W	18	98·3	74·9	73	...	0·85	—11·97
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·778	NNW	14	98·4	74·7	78	...	7·35	—17·63
Bhawnagar Para	29·759	NW	15	99·6	76·3	78	0·04	5·63	...
Veraval	29·771	WNW	11	83·5	76·8	84	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·683	NE	7	100·0	80·5	56	...	10·63	—17·00
Indore	29·708	NW	4	98·6	74·1	71	...	13·98	—13·03
Saugor	29·715	E	7	91·3	76·1	81	...	21·12	—19·05
Jubulpore	29·674	ENE	1	93·0	76·1	73	...	20·60	—20·15
Hoshangabad	29·683	NE	2	91·1	77·2	83	0·01	20·03	—26·48
Khandwa	29·692	W	10	104·7	79·1	68	...	7·94	—17·89
Raipur	29·631	E	4	88·8	75·1	86	0·31	28·21	—18·01
Nagpur	29·689	Calm.	5	99·2	75·1	89	0·12	11·30	—27·01
Amraoti	29·697	SSE	9	100·3	[illegible]	78	...	11·93	—15·18
Akola	29·687	W	11	102·3	79·8	65	...	7·61	—18·89
Surat	29·758	NW	5	96·7	79·6	64	...	18·47	—21·32
Malegaon	29·714	W	11	91·9	75·2	74	0·01	7·06	—9·22
Bombay	29·792	NE	12	84·6	76·0	92	0·46	32·74	—30·90
Poona	29·773	W	18	86·5	73·4	75	0·01	9·59	—6·72
Ahmednagar	29·762	W	13	91·9	72·5	90	0·01	7·27	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	..	86·8	70·7	81	...	10·09	...
Sholapur	29·766	WNW	15	90·7	[illegible]	90	2·39	[illegible]	—13·20
Ratnagiri	29·796	SSW	4	83·4	72·9	95	1·85	51·32	—47·37
Belgaum	29·776	WSW	18	77·3	66·8	85	0·80	21·29	—12·48
Goa	29·809	N	9	81·0	73·4	95	1·39	45·66	...
Karwar	29·801	Calm.	4	78·7	74·5	90	1·12	55·52	—51·66
Mangalore	29·849	W	2	82·5	73·4	95	0·61	63·14	—34·01
Calicut	29·875	N	6	83·7	72·0	94	0·42	60·69	—20·24
Cochin	29·882	SSE		85·5	72·7	84	[illegible]	44·12	—23·02
Bangalore	29·820	WSW	14	78·2	64·8	87	0·01	9·65	—6·07
Secunderabad	29·703	W	10	85·1	70·0	90	0·50	12·84	—9·78
Masulipatam	29·795	SSW	11	82·0	75·2	93	[illegible]	12·78	—7·78
Bellary	29·775	Calm.	10	84·2	71·2	65	0·05	8·93	+0·94
Cuddapah	29·750	SW	6	87·0	74·8	78	[illegible]	6·19	—10·43
Madras	29·746	WSW	6	89·0	79·0	[illegible]	...	7·51	—4·87
Coimbatore	29·834	WSW	8	[illegible]	69·1	84	...	2·0	—2·42
Trichinopoly	29·795	W	9	93·5	77·3	53	...	3·59	—5·58
Negapatam	29·783	W	7	95·0	77·4	64	...	4·33	—5·16
Colombo	29·890	SW	11	89·0	76·5	79	0·37	11·88	—7·65
Aden	29·839	ESE	9	95·8	84·3	71	...	0·02	—0·38

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·48 (34·03); G. T. H., 0·49 (35·19); St. G. H., 0·57 (35·50); C. P., 0·46 (32·74).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Karachi, Neemuch, Malegaon and Karwar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North and highest in the South. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal in the Punjab, Berar, Central India, Rajputana, and at Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Rajkot, Bhuj, Deesa, Jhansi and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Lahore and Sirsa, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Jhansi, Neemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Coimbatore, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Sholapur (2'39"), over an inch at Ratnagiri (1'85"), Goa (1'39") and Karwar (1'12"), about three-quarters of an inch at Belgaum, about half an inch at Secunderabad, Mangalore and Bombay, about a quarter of an inch at Raipur, and from 0'01 to 0'12 cents at Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Poona, Bangalore, Cochin, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Nagpur, Bhavnagar Para and Allahabad.

The disturbance which appeared to exist to the east north-east of Masulipatam in the Bay is probably very small. The monsoon gradient has increased considerably on the Malabar Coast, where it is about twice its usual steepness. Between Bombay and Karwar it is extremely weak, being about 1-3rd. The weather is therefore very favourable for rain along the coast from Cochin to Karwar and for light or moderate showers between Karwar and Bombay. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, in Ceylon and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency local showers are to be expected. In Berar and the Central Provinces the weather is slightly favourable for local showers. At or about Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore local rain appears likely.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

THE weekly report on the state of the season and crops issued by Government of India is as follows:—

Madras.—For week ending 2nd September.—The rainfall of the week has been moderate in the Circars with light scattered showers elsewhere, except in parts of the Central districts, where fair rain fell on the 2nd instant. The water-supply is generally deficient, and the Cauvery is still low. Except in the Circars sowings have again been retarded. The standing crops are fading in most parts, except where irrigated. Small crops under irrigation and early gingelly have been harvested, the yield being moderate. Pasturage is generally scarce, but fodder is sufficient in most places. Prices have risen generally, except in the extreme South, and sharply in parts of the Deccan and the Central districts, owing partly to the demand for export. Since the close of the week good showers have fallen in many parts of the Deccan and generally in the Central districts, but more rain is urgently wanted everywhere.

Bombay.—For week ending 6th September.—Rain fell during the week in all districts of the Presidency except in Sind; but the falls have been insufficient everywhere, except below the Ghat tracts of Kanara, where they were moderate. More rain is urgently wanted to save the remaining early crops and for late sowings. The standing crops are in fairly good condition in Sind, parts of Nasik, and the Ghat tracts above Kanara; but elsewhere they have withered or are withering. Preparations for the late crops are in progress in Sholapur. Crops have been injured by insects in the Tatta taluka, by rats in the Shahbandar taluka and in Karachi, by maggots in one taluka of Hyderabad, and by high winds in one of Thar and Parkar. A deficiency of water continues in parts of Sind. Fodder is insufficient in Kaira, Khandesh, Poona, and parts of Shikarpur, scarce in parts of Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar, and is getting dearer in Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum. Agricultural stock is generally in fair condition. Prices have risen in eight districts, fallen in six, and are almost stationary elsewhere. Relief works are about to be opened in Kaira and the Panch Mahals, and some relief is being given in the Sind desert.

Bengal.—For week ending 4th September.—The rain during the week was moderate in amount, but general in its distribution. The transplantation of winter rice is being rapidly completed and the reports on the crops are generally good. More rain is, however, still required in Puri and Angul and in the Chota Nagpur division. Some slight damage by insects is reported from Cuttack and Puri. Early rice is being harvested and jute is being cut and steeped. The autumn rice harvest in Behar is yielding a poor outturn as was expected. The price of common rice has fallen in some districts, but on the whole it is practically stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 6th September.—Rain fell during the week in almost all districts, but its distribution has been very unequal. The falls have been good in two of the Himalayan districts and in the North-Central, Central Submontane, Lower Doab (South), South-Eastern, Eastern Submontane Oudh, and Bundelkhand districts. A heavy fall of nearly eight inches on one day is reported from the Hata tahsil of the Gorakhpur district; but elsewhere the falls have been light and in some cases too light to be of any real benefit, especially in the Western Submontane districts (excepting Bareilly), the Upper Doab, and two of the Central Doab districts. More rain is urgently needed in this area for the standing crops which are suffering from drought. The crops have generally benefited by the recent rainfall, but the break which has set in, accompanied by high west winds, is causing anxiety in the Western districts. Damage has been caused to the crops, especially rice, by insects in about a dozen districts and by excessive rain in Azamgarh. Harvesting of the early autumn crops and ploughing for the spring crops continue. Prospects are generally fair, except in some of the Western districts, where considerable damage to the crops has been already caused by the drought. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to rise in a few districts, but they are stationary elsewhere.

Punjab.—For week ending 6th September.—Slight showers fell during the week in the Hissar, Amritsar and Sialkot districts, but in Rawalpindi the rainfall was satisfactory. No rain is reported from other districts. The autumn sowings are proceeding in Dera Ismail Khan and maize is being sown in parts of the Peshawar tahsil. Land is being prepared for the spring sowings in Lahore. Mooltan and Peshawur are the only districts which have reported the standing crops to be in fair condition, but taken as a whole the irrigated crops are said to be average in the remaining districts. The unirrigated crops are, however, generally much below the average. In Hissar three-fourths of the unirrigated crops have withered, and their prospects in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Amritsar, and Sialkot districts are reported to be very poor indeed. The crops in Rawalpindi are also below the average. Rain is still wanted in Shahpur. On the whole the autumn crops of 1899 are reported to be much below the normal. The crops in Lahore and Ferozepur have to some extent been damaged by insects. Cattle are getting out of condition for want of fodder in Hissar, Delhi, Sialkot, and parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. There is a scarcity of fodder in Hissar, Delhi, Jullunder, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. The price of wheat has risen in Hissar, Umballa, Lahore, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi, it is stationary in Delhi, Ferozepur, Mooltan, Amritsar, and Shahpur, and has fallen in Jullunder, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan. The price of gram has risen in Hissar, Delhi and Umballa and of maize in Umballa, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. Wheat is selling from 12 to 18 3-4, barley 18 to 20, gram 13 to 14 1-2, maize 16 to 20, rice 11 to 12, great millet 11 to 19 1-2, and bulrush-millet 16 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 5th September.—Some rain fell at the beginning of the week, but the last five days have been hot and dry. Narsinghpur and Raipur received over 2 1-2 inches each, Balaghat over 1 1-2 inches, and Hoshangabad nearly an inch. In Damoh, Nagpur, Chindwara, Seoni, and Chanda showers have given a third to half an inch, but elsewhere the week has been practically rainless with heavy dews in Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Betul. Outside Chhattisgarh, where the rice crop can hold out for about a week more, the standing crops have begun to deteriorate. The crops are also withering on light soils and insects are doing increasing damage. Jowar is holding out well still, but the smaller millets have suffered greatly, especially in the hilly tracts. Distress is extending in Betul and Hoshangabad, and is beginning to show itself in small parts of Jubbulpore and Nagpur and in one tahsil of Nimar. The situation in the Wainganga rice districts has not altered much since last week, but rapid deterioration must follow another week's drought. Rain is urgently needed throughout the Province. The numbers in receipt of relief on account of previous failures are in Saugor, Damoh, and Bilaspur, 5,678, 1,982, and 2,198 persons respectively. Relief measures necessitated by the present drought have been started in parts of Betul and Hoshangabad. Preparation of land for winter sowings has been completed in Narsinghpur and is in progress in Chhindwara and Nagpur. Fodder and water are reported scarce in parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, the Nagpur country, and Hoshangabad. Cattle are in poor condition in Nagpur. There has been a general and sharp rise in prices during the week in Bilaspur. Though the prices of gram and rice have fallen they are still above the normal. The cheapest prices are—wheat 15½, gram 19, rice 16, and jowar 16 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 9 1-2, gram 12, rice 8 1-2, and jowar 12 1-16 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any districts is 8 3-4 seers (rice) in Chanda, but jowar is selling at 14 seers in that district. The price of jowar in Wardha has risen from 18 to 13 seers per rupee.

Burma.—For week ending 2nd September.—In Lower Burma transplanting is nearly completed but ploughing continues in Prome, Tharawaddy and Henzada. Prospects are reported to be good. Slight damage has been caused by floods in two townships of the Tharawaddy district. In Upper Burma reaping of early sesamum is nearly completed in Yamethin and Myingyan and is progressing in other districts. Reaping of early paddy continues in Kyaukse and the Northern Shan States and sowing and transplanting of the wet weather paddy crop in most districts. Sowings have been completed in Bhamo and Meitkyina, but transplanting operations have hardly commenced in parts of Pakkoku and are delayed for want of rain in parts of the Mindon township of the Thayetmyo district. Sowing of late sesamum, jowar and peas in the uplands continues. The standing crops are in fair condition, but more rain is wanted in parts of the Amarapura township of Mandalay, the Tagoung subdivision of the Ruby Mines district, parts of the Sagaing district and especially in the Pagan subdivision of Myingyan. Prospects have improved in Shwebo. Inundation threatens damage in two townships of Mandalay. The outturn of the early harvest, excepting maize, is poor in Meiktila. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and six other districts, and has fallen in Mandalay Myingyan, Pakkoku and Prome.

Assam.—For week ending 5th September.—The weather is hot and rainy. Transplanting of late and reaping of early rice and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good, except in Sylhet, where the weather is too cold. Cutting of jute continues in Goalpara and Sylhet; the early rice and jute crops have been partly damaged by floods in the former district. Prospects of sugarcane are fair. Fodder is scarce in most of the plains districts owing to floods. Prices— common rice—Silchar 14 1-2 to 15, Sylhet 19, Dhubri 17, Gauhati 13, Tezpur 12 1-2, Nowgong 11 1-2, Sibsagar 11, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 5th September.—Mysore: Rainfall 51 cents in the Civil and Military station. Good rain also fell in parts of the Kadur district and slight showers elsewhere. The standing crops are still reported to be withering all over the State, except in parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts, where there has been seasonable rain. Prospects and sowing operations in the Mysore district are encouraging. Ragi ("Eleusine coracana") has been sown in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore districts. Prices have fallen slightly in Kadur and risen in Kolar and Bangalore. Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore and probably elsewhere since the close of the week under report.

Coorg: Rainfall—1 inch 46 cents. The transplanting of rice has been retarded in many places and rice plants have been damaged in parts for want of rain. Cardamom-picking has commenced. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 6th September.—Berar: The average rainfall during the week was 34 cents. The weather continues warm and cloudy. The standing crops are in very poor condition and have been utterly destroyed, except in the Wun and Basim districts, where they are in fair condition. More rain is urgently required. Preparation of land is in progress but sowings generally have almost stopped. Weeding continues. A scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts. Prices show a tendency to rise.

Hyderabad: Rainfall during the week—43 cents. Agricultural prospects have not been improved generally by the recent rain, though it saved the withering autumn crops in parts of the Indur, Warangal and Elgandul districts. The condition of the standing crops in the Gulburga division is going from bad to worse. The autumn rice crop is not yet sown except in lands irrigated by wells. Preparations for the spring sowings are in progress, but rain is most urgently needed for the standing crops and future sowings. Cattle are getting weak and emaciated owing to a scarcity of water and pasture. Prices of grain have slightly risen. Prices—wheat 8, coarse rice 8, and jowari 17 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 6th September.—The rainfall has been general in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, partial in Malwa, and *nil* in other Agencies, but the quantity has been insufficient in all Agencies, except the two first named. The condition of the standing crops is good in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal and bad in other Agencies, especially in Bhopawar. Pasturage has withered up in Malwa and Bhopawar and is bad in Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in good condition in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal and bad in Bhopawar. Prices are normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and rising in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—For week ending 6th September.—Rain ranging from a quarter of an inch to half an inch is reported to have fallen at Pertabgarh, Bundi, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur. Slight showers also fell in Ajmere and Dholepore, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are generally at a standstill. The standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prospects are bad. Cattle are suffering for want of fodder. Prices are rising in ten States and are steady elsewhere. 1,191 persons emigrated from Ajmere and Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Ajmer-Merwara to date numbers 9,948. The numbers employed on relief works in the Merwara district were—30,034. On ordinary works 100 and on gratuitous relief 961. Relief works were opened during the week in the Tonk State. Prices—Ajmer 12 and Beawar 11 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—For week ending 5th September.—Some rain fell during the week. The weather is now fine and prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

Jammu Province.—For week ending 6th September.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are rising. Prices—wheat from 14 to 17 and maize 23 to 28 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair in irrigated tracts, but in the Kandhi tracts, the crops are withering. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is getting scarce.

Nepal.—For week ending 2nd September.—Rainfall—2·36 inches. There have been some heavy showers of rain at night, but the days are generally clear. Upland rice is doing well but lowland rice requires more rain. The price of rice is 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th September, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·789
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·4
Dew Point		77·2
Relative humidity of Air		·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·8
General Directions of wind*		NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	263
Fall of Rain		0·34
Total fall during the month		1·84
year		34·25
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Sept.		0·15

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

10 p.m.	81·5

TUESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 12.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	80·6
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·4

LOVE TRAGEDY AT SYDNEY.

A TERRIBLE tragedy took place at Pyrmont Sydney on August 21st. A man named F. S. Giblett, an accountant, aged 35 years, shot three persons and attempted to take his own life. The persons whom he shot are Emily Absalam, Lily Absalam and Henry Ernest Williams. The tragedy occurred at the house of the Misses Absalam, Williams had been spending the evening with them.

Giblett is said to have been paying attentions to Miss Absalam, and to have proposed marriage yester, day, receiving an unfavorable reply. He went to their house to-night, and, forcing his way in, was ejected by Mr. Williams. He returned in an hour, and being refused admission began to fire a revolver Williams rushed out, but was immediately shot. Giblett then shot the two girls, whose wounds are of a serious character, and then went away. On being arrested soon afterwards he said he had tried to shoot himself, but that the revolver would not go off.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN NEW ZEALAND.

A TERRIBLE disaster happened on August 9th at the forts in the entrance to Wellington harbor. The place is called Mahanga Bay, and there a party of sappers and torpedo men were engaged in preparations for blowing up the pedestal of a searchlight no longer required in the locality. Three men were in the pit, and one of them was engaged in tamping with a semaphore flag pole, the gun cotton into the hole made for the purpose, when a dreadful explosion occurred, and Sergeant Olive, Corporal Blick and Sapper Teague, all of them married men, were blown high into the air, and their terribly mutilated bodies fell many yards away from the immediate scene of the disaster. The detonators and wires were not connected in any way, and how the explosion occurred is a mystery. The only presumption is that in the process of tamping a spark was generated, either by the pole itself or by contact with the sides of the hole in which the gun cotton was being tamped. The medical testimony showed that in the case of the three men death must have been instantaneous. A fourth man named Head, was rendered unconscious, and he still lies in the hospital in that condition, scarcely any hope being held of his recovery. At the inquest, which opened yesterday, Torpedo-Gunner Broderick, of H.M.S Mildura, gave evidence to the effect that the gun cotton used in tamping was the same as that used on the warship, and he could not account for the explosion except by a man treading with stones on hobnailed boots or two stones knocking together causing a spark. If two stones were in the hole and were struck by the wooden tamp that would cause an explosion. The operations were being conducted under the direction of Sergeant Olive, and Captain Falconer, who was standing on the edge of the parapet watching the operations below, was driven back by the explosion, felt a blow on the chest and face, and took a second or two to pick himself up from the shock. The inquest has been adjourned until Tuesday next. The three unfortunate victims are to be buried with military honors this afternoon.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THROUGH an oversight last week I omitted to refer to the success of Mr. J. Graham, jun., in the summer meeting at Hoylake. Fortune has not favoured this gentleman in the past. Capital scores he has returned, but fate has decreed that they should not be good enough. Several times he has returned scores of from 79 to 82, only to find either Mr. Ball or Mr. Hilton one too many for him. Now that he has succeeded in breaking the ice—and breaking it too with an excellent score, well under the average of winning scores of the past few years—we may hope to see his name figuring more frequently as a medal winner at Hoylake.

Mr. Graham's success has interrupted a rather unique sequence in connection with the scratch medals at Hoylake, as since the St. Andrews meeting in 1895 the medals have either fallen to Mr. Ball or Mr. Hilton on twenty-one consecutive occasions in all, Mr. Hilton having thirteen successes to his credit and Mr. Ball eight.

The annual village tournament which has just concluded at Hoylake has been remarkable for the success of a young player, J. Haskins, who through a misfortune sustained when a boy has lost his left arm, and has to rely upon one arm alone. Wonderful execution does he accomplish with the remaining member, this being particularly noticeable in the final round, as playing on the full medal course he reached the turn in 46 strokes, made up as follows:—6 5 6 4 5 5 4 5 6—46, and holed out the first four holes home in 18 strokes, or an aggregate of one under fives for the thirteen holes played. He won the majority of his heats comparatively easily, but was somewhat fortunate to get past J. Rogers in the fifth ties, as after the latter, who was conceding eight holes start, had brought the match all even with one to go, he played the last hole execrably, and allowed Haskins, who required four to reach the green, to win in a very moderate six. The semi-final and final rounds Haskins won with ease, and he seemed to improve the more he played. A peculiar feature of his game is the fact that he appears to more than hold his own with his long-driving opponents at the long holes, this being probably due to the fact that he is an exceptionally straight driver, and very seldom deviates from the straight path to the green. His approaching and putting are both good, particularly the former.

Boys' golf seems to have fallen upon evil days at Hoylake. I can remember the days when the contest for the boys' medal in connection with the annual children's competition was freely discussed long before the actual contest took place, but last week's event was tame in the extreme, the entries were small, and the play comparatively indifferent. It is some years since a score of 108 secured premier honours, whilst in addition to this the other players were far behind the winner, Master Gilbert Dinn, who to his credit it must be said has played comparatively little, and would no doubt considerably improve upon these figures if inclination prompted him to practise the game more frequently. It may be mentioned that the record score in connection with the Boys' Medal is 87 by Mr. J. Graham, jun.

The match over St. Andrews on Friday last, when H. Vardon attempted the task of playing the better ball of Messrs. Laidlay and Leslie Balfour-Melville, appears to have proved, as it gave every indication of doing, the most interesting of the series of encounters the champion has taken part in during his Northern tour. Vardon was defeated, but his was certainly defeat with honour, as to anyone at all conversant with this form of match the task of playing the better ball of two such exponents of the game as Messrs. Laidlay and Balfour-Melville must certainly appear prodigious. In fact, with the amateurs in anything like their best form, and playing with anything like an effective combination, it would certainly appear almost bordering on the impossible, particularly when it is taken into consideration that the match last week was played over St. Andrews—a green with which both the amateurs were well acquainted, whilst Vardon had only once previously played over the green four years ago in the championship of 1895. The knowledge of the green which Vardon obtained on that occasion would be of little avail to the champion in the encounter last week, as St. Andrews, with its numerous sunken bunkers, is probably the most difficult course to remember in the kingdom, whilst there is also a great similarity in the landmarks by which a player is enabled to remember a links.

The credit of turning the match in the favour of the amateurs certainly belongs to Mr. Balfour-Melville, as it was his brilliant effort in the initial stages of the second round that gave the amateurs the lead. But had it not been for Mr. Laidlay's steady play at the beginning of the match, when Mr. Balfour-Melville was giving him little assistance, the combination would certainly have found themselves in a very trying position, as even with Mr. Laidlay holding the champion during the first half of the first round, the amateurs found themselves three down at one time, and two down at the conclusion of the round. From one point of view the result is satisfactory, as the reputation of amateur golf is saved. It would have been terrible to think that Vardon was capable of defeating the better ball of two of the finest amateur exponents of the day. That it was a triumph for Scottish amateur golf, as several correspondents aver, is a sentiment which will not commend itself to all, as the terrible odds of playing the better ball of two other players under disadvantageous circumstances can only be understood by those who have attempted the task. If Vardon failed, it was only what he might have been expected to do, although it may be mentioned that there were many who considered that he would prove even equal to the herculean task he attempted—a task which would probably be more aptly termed an experiment than a match, as previous to the encounter in question the champion had been winning all his engagements with such ease that it was impossible to say how good he was in reality. Friday's play has at last supplied us with an indication as to the limit of his powers.

Judging from the approximate scores of the three players, the conditions of golf would appear to have been exceptionally difficult, as in the morning round Vardon's score of 82 was well ahead of both amateurs, whilst in the afternoon the scores of all three would have been in excess of these figures, the approximate figures for the seventeen holes actually played being Vardon 81 and the two amateurs 82. The two latter players must be congratulated on holding the champion so closely on the individual play, although it is only fair to remember that Vardon was playing against the moral effect of having two opponents, and, what is more, two opponents who can occasionally exhibit form quite as brilliant as his own. I hear that the comparatively high scores were mainly the result of the exceptional keenness of the greens, which with a high wind made putting exceptionally difficult. The fact that the greens were difficult and slippery was certainly not in Vardon's favour, as it is on the putting greens that most depends in these matches, and it can quite be understood that Vardon had little room for mistakes when meeting two opponents who in the ordinary course of events would be little behind him by the time the green was reached. It would be interesting to see the match played over the championship course at Sandwich. Vardon would, I think, have a better chance of success there than over St. Andrews.

In the concluding match of the tour over the Burnton course, when Vardon once more attempted the task of playing the better ball of two amateurs, the Champion met with more success than he attained at St. Andrews, as Messrs. J. M. Williamson and Josiah Livingston succumbed to the champion by three up with two holes to play, but the latter pair can hardly on form be called as strong a combination as Messrs. Laidlay and Balfour-Melville, although it may be mentioned that in defeating the former couple Vardon twice reduced the record of the course, first from 74 to 72, and and then from the latter figure to 70. Vardon seems impervious to that terrible complaint "staleness," by which all golfers, good, bad, or indifferent, are liable, as he has been hard at it all the season, and judging by his performances in his recent tour appears to be playing as well as ever he did.

In the tournament at Bude, in Cornwall, which followed the open competition at Westward Ho, Braid succeeded in improving upon his second in the latter tournament by taking first place in both the preliminary score play and the subsequent match play. But at Bude the class he had to meet was inferior to that at Westward Ho, as both Rowe and Taylor were unable to be present, and the only player with any pretensions to tackle the Romford pro. was probably Aveston, whom he met in the penultimate round, and who made Braid go to the nineteenth hole before he made good his right to enter the final. This he won easily enough against a comparatively unknown player called Fulford. The match with Aveston was not the only tight run that Braid had, as Denholm, of Brighton, only succumbed to him on the eighteenth green by one hole—a fact which would tend to the conclusion that Braid was not quite in his finest form.

The recent tournament at Westward Ho, if somewhat disappointing in itself on account of the lack of class in the entry, has nevertheless been productive of some interesting matches, which would appear to have been of a sporting nature. In the first instance Braid himself or some supporter of the Romford man appears to have been dissatisfied with the result of his encounter with Rowe in the final round, when, it may be remembered, the old Westward Ho boy rather unexpectedly defeated his formidable antagonist by the comfortable margin of three holes, with the result that another match was arranged between the two. On this occasion two rounds or thirty-six holes had to be played in place of eighteen, as in the tournament, and this second encounter enabled Braid to have his revenge, as he defeated Rowe three holes from home.

In addition to this match, two of the younger generation, Sherlock and Yeoman, tried conclusions, and, after a close game, Sherlock proved successful. He has, however, been rather disappointing during the present season, as it was confidently anticipated at the bigining of the year that he would take rank amongst the first class, a promise which he has hardly redeemed however.

The four-ball match in which Braid and Gibson tackled Taylor and Rowe ended as it should have done on form, in a win for the English pair, as Gibson is hardly the class of the other three.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25,

MUTINY AND MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

THE French Colonial Office have issued a note embodying some startling details respecting a fatal collision in the French Soudan between the expedition under the command of Captain Voulet and Chanoine and two officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier—who were sent after it, in consequence of reports as to the misconduct of the commanders, to assume the command and bring the incriminated officers back to the coast.

To understand what occurred it is necessary to state that in crossing the Soudan with the object of reaching Lake Chad, the mission last year divided itself into two portions in order to be able to obtain the necessary carriers more easily. Captain Voulet, with his section, followed the course of the Niger, while Captain Chanoine crossed the bend of the river with the other section of the expedition. In January 1899, the two sections united at Say, and the whole mission continued its march towards the east. A short time afterwards Lieutenant Peteau, who had formed part of the mission, returned to Say. He declared that he had been dismissed on account of disagreement with Captain Chanoine, who is the son of the ex-War Minister, and who, according to Lieutenant Peteau, had during the march been guilty of numerous unjustifiable exactions on the natives and of many acts of terrible cruelty.

In presence of those declarations, which were transmitted to the Colonial Minister, it was decided at a Cabinet Council in Paris that Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb should be entrusted with the mission of interrogating the incriminated officers. He, therefore, with his escort, started last March to overtake the expedition and make his inquiry. What happened when he came up with the Voulet-Chanoine Mission is succinctly related in the following official despatch:—

Saint Louis, Aug. 19, 1899

I received from the Resident at Say the following telegram:—

I have just learned that Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier were assassinated by Captain Voulet, near Zinder, at Damangar on July 14. Eight of the men composing his escort were wounded, nine were killed, and two have disappeared. The survivors arrived this morning at Desso. The baggage is lost. As soon as Colonel Klobb came up to the Voulet Mission he warned Captain Voulet, who replied that he would receive him with a volley if he advanced. The Colonel advanced and made himself known to Captain Voulet, who ordered him to halt. Colonel Klobb, while assuring the Captain that he would not fire, answered that he would continue to advance. Having arrived within a distance of about 150 metres from Captain Voulet's troops, three volleys, commanded by Captain Voulet himself, and followed by desultory fire, were directed against Colonel Klobb. Lieutenant Meunier was killed first by a bullet in the side. Colonel Klobb, after being wounded with a bullet in the leg, was killed by a second bullet through the head. Immediately after this Captain Voulet commanded a bayonet charge. Colonel Klobb's escort, seeing its two chiefs killed, beat a retreat under the command of a native sergeant. It has just arrived at Dasso, bringing the copy of a letter addressed by Captain Voulet to Colonel Klobb. The original of this letter has been sent to Dahomey by the commander of the Second Basso Brigade. I am making an inquiry, of which I will transmit to you the result as soon as possible. (Signed) BERGES.

Captain Voulet's letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb which was found on the body of the latter was in these terms:—

What new infamy is this? Is the fruit of our efforts to be taken from us for the benefit of others? Are we then the first to have acted as we have done? Let us pursue our own path. Woe to him who shall attempt to raise obstacles, for we have 600 rifles with which to enforce respect!

Paris acquaintances of Captain Voulet state that he often talked of carving out an empire for himself in Central Africa.

The official telegram from Porto Novo simply confirms the news. It is difficult to say what will become of the Voulet-Chanoine Mission, as it has naturally been outlawed, and measures are to be taken at once to warn the various other French missions now in Africa of that fact. The Foureau-Lamy Mission, which, after crossing the Sahara, is now at Air, was to await the arrival of the Voulet-Chanoine Mission in the oasis of Tegebel. The Gentil-Br tonnet Mission, which is to the south of Lake Chad, was also to join the Voulet-Chanoine Mission.

The *Temps*, speaking of the murder of Colonel Klobb, says the crime will create a painful impression thoughout France. "No words," the journal adds, "can give expression to the feeling of indignation which such a deed, happily unique in our colonial history, calls forth, and the only excuse which can be found for so atrocious a mutiny is the peculiar excitement to which Europeans in tropical countries are subject."

The main object of the Vaulet Chanoine Mission was to establish French influence in the strip of territory which lies north of the British frontier and south of the Sahara, between the Niger and Lake Chad. This district has already a sinister reputation for Frenchmen, for it was while engaged on a similar mission that Captain Casemajou was assassinated at Zinder some eighteen months ago.

Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb was on the General Staff of the Governor-General of the Soudan. Born in 1857 he attained his present rank on October 9, 1898, and was an officer of the Legion of Honour. Lieutenant Meunier passed through the school of St. Cyr, and was gazetted lieutenant on September 10, 1897. The French newspapers all deplore the murder of the Klobb mission. Some of them, however, say that before accepting the first accounts as true they will await the receipt of more trustworthy news than that brought by blacks, who are well known for their duplicity. The opinion is expressed that only two courses are open to Captains Voulet and Chanoine. They must either attack the Fourneau-Lamy expedition, which is now at Air, or join Rabah's forces. The most charitable explanation of this crime, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, is to be found in the supposition that Captain Voulet, who deliberately ordered his men to fire on Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier, had been affected by the heat of the climate and was mad. Nevertheless, it is most astonishing that neither his second, Captain Chanoine, nor any other of the five officers of the expedition, intervened to prevent their chief from carrying out his incomprehensible and criminal intention.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It may be a shock to the ultra-severe veteran of a bygone age to affirm that the leave season for a large number of officers begins in the early summer, but so it is. There are always men who have the excuse of private affairs, and independent means wherewith to enjoy themselves, who can go away whenever their companies or troops are not undergoing field-training or their battalions actually engaged in manœuvres But, for all that, the written law of the Queen's Regulations is very hard on the less fortunate, who, having no shooting or hunting to which to look forward, are unable to take wife and family away in the hot weather. True, that a very large number of the stations now available for troops at home are self-centred as to society, and are by no means undesirable as residences. But when the centralisation scheme takes effect, and out-stations become the privilege of the artillery and stray regiment or two of cavalry, we should expect that the drastic limits of the leave season will be altered, and will comprise part of the summer months.

There is no doubt whatever that many a young soldier goes more or less to the bad as the direct consequence of having had an entry made against him in the defaulters' book. Hitherto the man has been honestly anxious to keep a "clean sheet," but this ambition often lapses after the first slip in his career has resulted in the consequent entry. What result may follow the deliberations of the committee to whom this subject has been referred it is impossible to say, but one reform at least will, we hope, be effected, namely, that the company defaulters' book shall no longer be taken into consideration in determining anything except an "exemplary" character, and that in respect of this no company entry within the first twelve months' service shall affect the question. The regimental defaulter sheet should portray soldier's real character, and in it should be recorded every offence, irrespective of the amount of punishment, that affects the trustworthiness of the man for civil employment. The commanding officer should be empowered to decide whether, under the circumstances of each case an entry in the regimental defaulters' book should be made of punishments not ordered by regulation to be entered therein. The company defaulters' book is often filled with entries of insignificant inportance, and useless except as guides to the captain in case of repetitions of the same or kindred offences. Many punishments are, moreover, inapplicable.

The quick-firing question will soon be brought to the fore again. Fresh trials are to take place at Okehampton at the end of the month, when the last brigade division of field artillery due to practice at the camp has finished its course. . . . The quick-firing problem is a difficult one to solve. If the officers of the artillery could only be agree as to what they want a conclusion might possibly be reached; but unfortunately they cannot. The ammunition phantom and the hankering after simplicity leads a great many competent critics astray. They fail to see that if a quick-firer is a necessity, the ammunition must be forthcoming; they forget that we are bound to progress and that we cannot always hope to be at a standstill, however pleasant it may be. For years our gun-carriage wheels have been big enough and strong enough to carry a locomotive; they have added to the weight of the carriage and made it difficult to check its recoil; they have increased the size of the gun and made it a bigger target; yet any suggestion to adopt smaller wheels is certain to be greeted with a murmur of disapproval. The weight may be decreased, but not at the expense of the wheels! If you had a smaller wheel it would stick in a ditch, or break in two—so say the champions of conservatism. They may however be asked if it would matter much if a wheel occasionally broke; or it may be merely suggested that field artillery is not always engaged in jumping ditches or taking banks. Against a change of wheels there is, it may be admitted, the danger of a few being broken; in favour of a change there is the great reduction of weight, and a smaller strain on the carriage if the point of the trail is fixed.

The Torpedo Boat Dallgren succeeded on her first speed trial in doing the statute mile in 1 minute 45 seconds, or at the rate of 29·76 knots an hour. The vessell is 147 feet long, 16 feet 5 inches beam, and 4 feet 8 inches draught, with twin-screw engines capable of indicating 4,200 h.p., when running at 325 revolutions. At the trial mentioned the engines were running only 304 revolutions per minute, so the little craft is evidently up to the 30 knots stipulated for in the W. S. Government contract.

It is not surprising after the very successful experiment made during the manœuvres to learn that the Admiralty have determined to carry out further trials with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. It is extremely likely also that, after the reports which have been called for from the commanding officers in the ships fitted with the system have been received, we shall hear of its general adoption in the Service. During his recent visit to Devonport Mr. Goschen met Signor Marconi on board the Juno, and congratulated him upon the satisfactory results of the experiments, while Signor Marconi had an opportunity given him for thanking the naval authorities for the facilities afforded him for demonstrating the value of his system. A complete set of the apparatus, it is reported, will be fitted up on bord the Defiance at Devonport, but it seems to us that it would be perhaps more to the point if it were fitted on board some of the ships of the Channel Squadron. One of the most important difficulties which has yet to be surmounted before the system can be said to be quite satisfactory is a method of limiting the sector through which the electric wave acts. It was stated during the manœuvres that instead of diffusing themselves in every direction Signor Marconi had now been able to limit the sector to some fifteen or twenty degrees. But this is doubtful: and even if it were not so, fifteen or twenty degrees at the point where the waves are given off would mean a very wide area indeed at a distance of thirty or forty miles.

A goodly number of experienced soldiers describe the Government ground on Salisbury Plain as a drill-ground rather than as a manœuvr area. It is an open secret that the tactical possibilities of the much-discussed acquisition were a great disappointment to most of the officers who attended the manœuvres of 1898, and who knew by comparison with Continental facilities what a manœuvre ground really should be. The district is too open, and the strategical features too strongly marked to test the qualities of either superior or subordinate commanders. Few of the great battles of modern times have been fought amidst unenclosed ridges and downs as smooth as billiard tables, and invariably presenting a "key to the position" unmistakable to all, from General to ammunition carrier. Such a type of country is admirably adapted for an Easter Monday field-day, or as an exhibition ground for the unrolling of that essentially British sepectacle, the "formal attack"; but as practice for a potential campaign on the intersected country sides of the Continent, it is useless and even misleading. It is consoling to know however that it strongly resembles the veldt.

Captain Pirie, M.P., has written to the *Times* to plead in favour of an increased number of combatant commissions being given from the ranks of the Army. Of late appointments under this head have been reduced as the result of the new regulations issued before Lord Wolseley's assumption of his present duties, at the instance of the financial authorities, by which only non-commissioned officers who enlist at an early age are eligible for commissions. In the short discussion on the subject during the debate on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Wyndham, although stating that the Government were most anxious to give commissions to non-commissioned officers, was not prepared to admit that any great decrease of such commissions had taken place. Captain Pirie takes the figures given in the recently issued parliamentary returns. These show that the number of commissions granted from the ranks during each of the years 1885-98 inclusive has been 32, 31, 33, 41, 22, 27, 21, 20, 25, 28, 24, 16, 9, 14, respectively. In other words, as the gallant member says, "whilst the average number of such commissions granted annually from 1885 to 1895 was over twenty-seven, the average number since 1895, the year in which the present Commander-in-Chief was appointed, has fallen to thirteen, although in 1897-98 the total number of commissions granted in the Army was the highest on record for twelve years." It has to be remembered, of course, that a commission in the Army is not always an unmixed blessing to a poor man, entailing as it does much expense and compulsory retirement—certainly in the case of an officer promoted from the ranks—at an early period of life on a very modest pension. We are bound nevertheless to agree with Captain Pirie that an average of thirteen commissions from this source annually is a particularly small one, having regard to the number of young men, sons of officers in many cases, who have joined the ranks in the hope of getting a promotion, after having failed to obtain entrance to the Service by competition.

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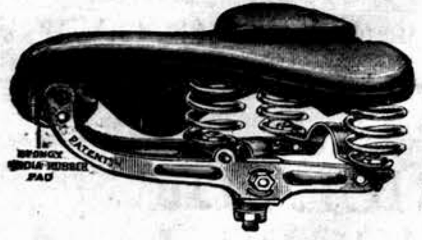

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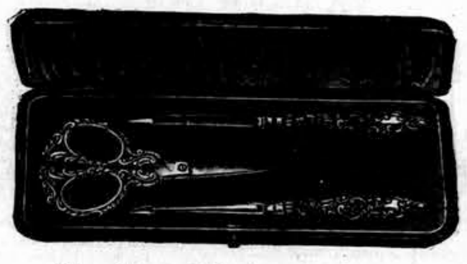

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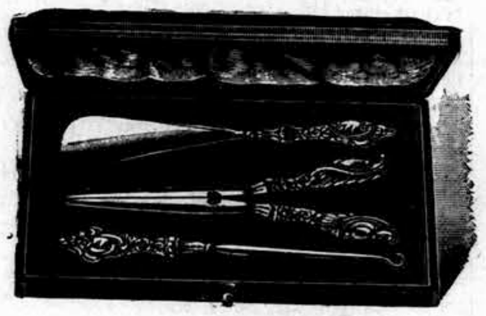

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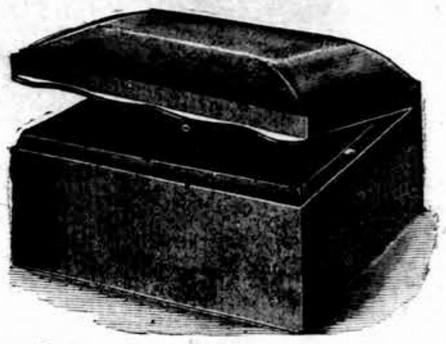

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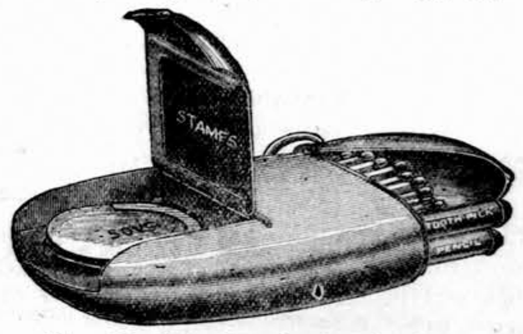

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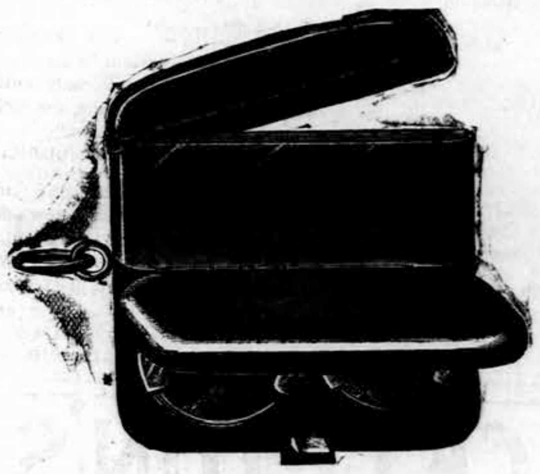

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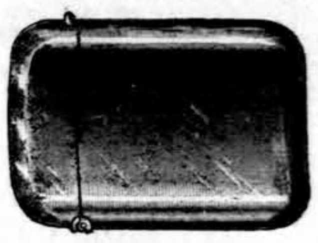

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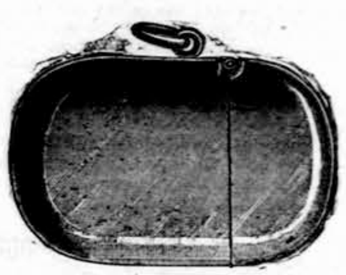

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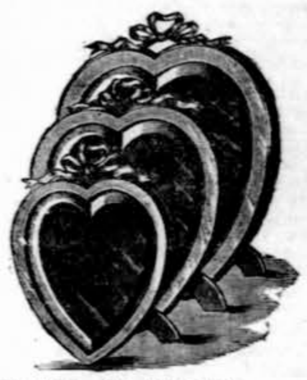

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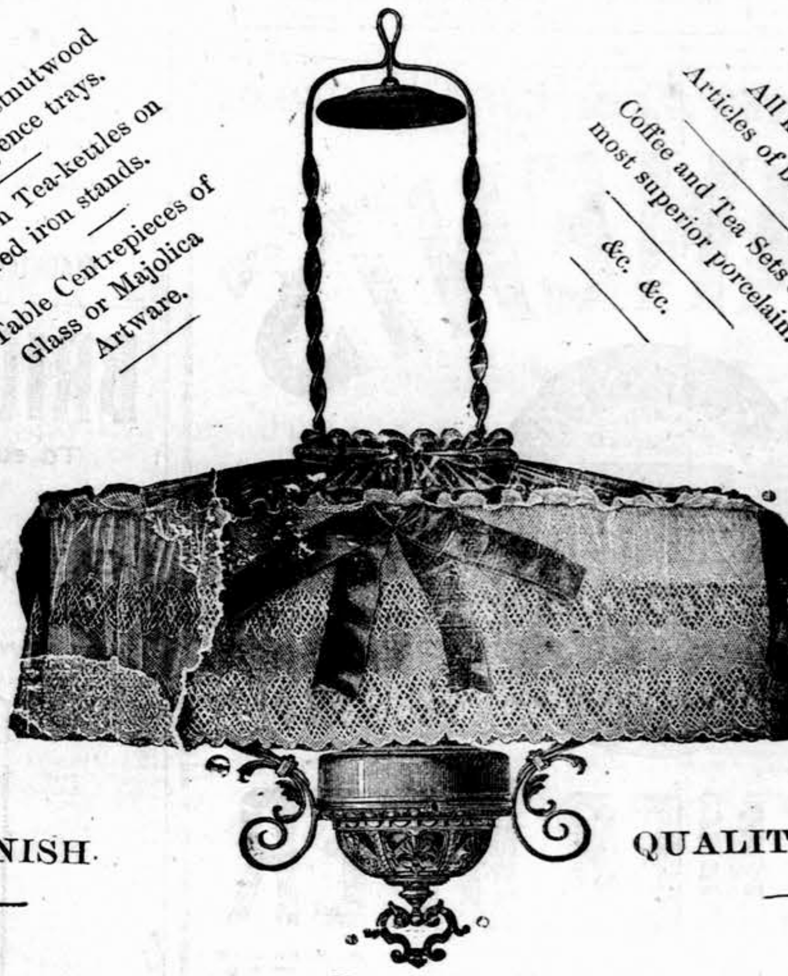

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